

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SLOVAK PARTY DAILY BLAMES WEST FOR STALEMATE AT MBFR

AU191252Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Dec 78 p 7 AU

[JuraJ Bydzovsky article: "West Did Not Reply"]

[Excerpts] Once again the lights in the conference hall of the Vienna Hofburg have gone out, and the delegates wished each other happy holidays and all the best for the new year. The 16th round of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe--in the course of which we commemorated the fifth anniversary of the beginning of these negotiations--has ended.

This round began, and also ended, in the sign of a group of proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 8 June 1978, proposals which extensively accommodated the Western approach to the problems and confirmed the Warsaw-Pact states' efforts to reach a generally acceptable solution.

It must be said that during the 16th round the Western delegations in Vienna did all they could to push hope back as far away as possible from the round table. They concentrated on the reiteration of the theses that are so intimately familiar to everybody, theses on the alleged numerical supremacy of the Warsaw Pact troops in the area of the envisaged reduction. As in the past, they provided no proof for this claim this time either. However, the claim was sufficient for them to avoid--throughout the entire 16th round, from beginning to end--any concrete answer to the socialist countries' proposals of 8 June. At the concluding press conference this Wednesday the representative of the NATO states finally declared that it is simply unnecessary to give a principled answer to these proposals...Without doubt, he thus presented to the public an original opinion about international negotiations. Negotiations in which no response is given to the other side's proposals would change into the proverbial dialog of the deaf.

In this respect the Western delegations' downright negativist approach to the proposal submitted by the CSSR delegation on behalf of the socialist countries on 30 November was also typical. A negative attitude toward this proposal was adopted by the American delegation's press representative immediately after it was submitted even before it had been discussed.

As is known, the CSSR delegation submitted a new modification of the socialist countries' earlier proposal, namely that the states negotiating in Vienna should undertake not to increase the strength of their armed forces during the course of negotiations. According to the modified proposal, a declaration to this effect by the individual participating states or by their collective grouping would be sufficient.

The proposal took into account the Western standpoints; it is simple and it should be generally acceptable. Despite this, or perhaps exactly because of this, the West has made such haste to reject it. In the period when the NATO pact is concentrating its efforts on rearming its armed forces with new modern weapons, when it is increasing the number of its units and their numerical strengths, the mere discussion on freezing the armies' present strength is uncomfortable for this pact's representatives.

It is not immaterial to recall the main principles of the socialist countries' proposals of 8 June, to which the NATO countries' representative, on principle, deems it unnecessary to respond. The Warsaw Pact states took the Western positions into account in these proposals, to a heretofore unprecedented extent.

They agree to the fixing of collective ceilings for the Warsaw Pact and NATO pact armed forces in central Europe, to the reduction of the number of soldiers being limited to the ground forces, to the reduction of only selected kinds of armaments in the first reduction phase, to the reduction of only the Soviet and American Armed Forces in this first phase, and according to the ratio 2:1, and to the division-wise reduction of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Of course, the socialist countries must insist that the other participating states adopt--already in the first phase--the general commitment to really reduce their armies and their equipment in the second phase. By calling this demand of the socialist countries an obstacle to the agreement, the Western participants are merely underscoring their unwillingness to reach any bilateral mutual reduction measures.

After the end of the 16th round I talked to ambassador Dr Emil Keblusek, head of the CSSR delegation, who stressed that the socialist countries had manifested sufficient flexibility in the interests of maintaining the necessary rate of negotiations. They came out with significant new additions to their proposals, which merited a positive answer. They continued to maintain their initiative, they very patiently answered all the Western delegates' questions on our proposal of 8 June. They expressed willingness to discuss, with the same patience and thoroughness, all and any proposals that would lead to positive results. As a result of the initiative of the socialist countries, the discussion in the Hofburg was considerably activated and far more meetings took place than in the past, both officially and unofficially. It is natural that no effort to gain unilateral military advantages can meet with success. The negotiations on disarmament cannot cover up armament.

The CSSR delegation head expressed the hope that next year the negotiations would move further forward. The socialist countries will devote their resolute efforts to this. It is natural that this aim also demands good will of the other side, too. It can be said that, at the same time, this is also the best new year's wish to the Vienna negotiations, and to the peoples of Europe.

POLISH DAILY COMMENTS ON 'WASTE OF TIME' AT MBFR TALKS

LD181014Y Warsaw PAP in English 0838 GMT 18 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec, PAP--Dziennik Ludowy writes about the Vienna talks, the 16th round of which has just ended. The paper says in part:

Pessimists claim that five years of the Vienna negotiations came to nothing as no agreement has been achieved on the wording of an appropriate treaty. Certainly this is not true. The sides did come to an agreement on some basic questions even though the text of the document was not drafted during that time. Still, one can speak of a relative waste of time this autumn. The Warsaw Treaty states submitted a proposal on June 8 this year which met half way the stand of the NATO states on such fundamental issues as equal ceilings in the reduction zone and which provided for the possibility of equal ceilings on both sides. The proposals were referred to as extremely interesting last summer. Today they are being estimated as hardly worth any attention by Western partners.

Some say that the West waits for the USSR and the U.S. to sign the SALT II treaty. Only after the accord is signed it would be possible to go ahead with the Vienna talks. Perhaps, but in such a situation the Vienna talks could be adjourned as well. Or perhaps a third possibility exists--after all the two conferences are linked with each other. However, the most important is the conviction that both sides should strive to achieve an agreement and it is this assumption that lets many live in hope. Otherwise, it would not only be the 16th round that would go to waste.

HOXHA BOOK DENOUNCES 'MAO TSE-TUNG THOUGHT' AS REVISIONIST

LD201240Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 20 Dec, ATA--Second edition of Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "Imperialism and the Revolution" came off the press and was put on sale these last few days.

This book was published for the first time in April this year and was distributed in the party. Now taking into consideration the desire of the communists, the author has decided to publish it for the public including in it even some events that have taken place during the period following the first edition.

The work is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the strategy of imperialism and modern revisionism as well as with the fundamental questions of the Marxist-Leninist theory on imperialism, the revolution and the liberation struggle of the peoples. The second part of the book is dedicated to the criticism of Chinese revisionism, its ideological and political platform.

The book commences with the chapter "The Strategy of Imperialism and Modern Revisionism," where Comrade Enver Hoxha analyzes the strategic aims of world imperialism, U.S. one in particular, Soviet socialimperialism and Chinese socialimperialism. A part of this chapter is dedicated to the exposure of various revisionist trends, such as that of Yugoslav revisionism, "Eurocommunism" etc., to the exposure of the role they play in service of the global strategy of imperialism and socialimperialism. This chapter ends with the conclusion that irrespective of the plans and aims of the enemies of the peoples and the revolution, time works for the revolution, for socialism and not for the bourgeoisie and imperialism, not for modern revisionism and world reaction. Everywhere, the flames of the revolution have swept over the hearts of the oppressed peoples who aspire to win their genuine freedom, democracy, sovereignty, to seize power in their hands and embark on the road of socialism, by smashing imperialism and its lackeys.

To the characteristics and features of present-day imperialism and to the distortions the revisionists make to them, Comrade Enver Hoxha devotes the chapter entitled "The Leninist Theory on Imperialism Retains Its Full Validity."

He emphasizes that in the present day conditions, when, under the pretext that the situations have changed, the question of the revolution and of the liberation of the peoples is under the attack of modern revisionists and other enemies of Marxism-Leninism, the further deepening in the study of Lenin's works on imperialism is of first rate importance.

If we attentively study these works of Lenin and loyally adhere to his analysis and conclusions of genius, we will see that present-day imperialism fully preserves the same characteristics Lenin has given to it, that the leninist definition of our epoch as the epoch of imperialism and of the proletarian revolutions, that the triumph of the revolution is inevitable, stands unshaken.

The elaboration of the Leninist theory on the revolution, to which the chapter "Revolution and the Peoples" is devoted, holds a major and very important place in the book.

Proceeding from Marxist-Leninist positions, Comrade Enver Hoxha analyzes the present-day class and liberation struggle in the world, the situation in Europe, Asia, Africa, etc., the present-day crisis and conflicts in various countries and regions.

Today, he stresses, when the cause of the revolution has been taken up for solution, it is an imperative task to dissipate the fog widespread by the revisionists about the revolution, to expose their manoeuvres and speculations about this question, to uncover their counterrevolutionary, chauvinist, hegemonic aims, to correctly understand and implement the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the revolution.

In this chapter Comrade Enver Hoxha deals in particular with the explanation of the Leninist thesis of the understandings of the liberation struggle of the peoples as a constituent part of the world revolution. This connection, stresses he, has become clearer and more natural today, when the majority of the peoples after the collapse of the old colonial system, took a major step forward towards independence, forming their own national states, and when, after taking this step, they are aspiring to forge ahead. They aspire for the liquidation of neocolonialist system, the system of every imperialist dependency, of every exploitation from the foreign capital, they want full economic and political sovereignty and independence.

Just like in the above chapters, Comrade Enver Hoxha makes a profound criticism of the viewpoints of various currents of modern revisionism, Soviet, Yugoslav, "Eurocommunist" and Chinese, with regard to the present-day world development and sternly attacks their treacherous stands towards the great cause of the revolution and the liberation of the peoples.

The second part of the book begins with the chapter entitled: "The Theory of 'Three Worlds'--a Counter-revolutionary and Chauvinist Theory." The theory of "three worlds," stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha, or more accurately, it is a negation of their theory. It is of no importance the fact that who was the first that used the term "third world," who was the first that divided the world into three parts, but one thing is sure that Lenin has not made such a division, whereas the Communist Party of China advertises its paternity and says that the theory of "three worlds" has been invented by Mao Tse-tung. If he is the author that has formulated for the first time this so-called theory, this is another proof showing that Mao Tse-tung is not a Marxist. But even if he has adopted this theory from others, this is enough to prove that he is not a Marxist.

To view the world divided into three parts, in the "first world," "second world" and "third world," not from a class angle, as the Chinese revisionists do, means to deviate from the Marxist-Leninist theory on class struggle, means to negate the struggle of the proletariat against the bourgeoisie to pass from a backward society into a new society, into the socialist society and later on into the classless society, communist society. To divide the world into three parts, means not to recognize the characteristics of the epoch, to prevent the proletariat and the peoples in their march towards revolution and national liberation, to hinder their struggle against U.S. imperialism, against Soviet socialimperialism, against the capital and reaction in every country and in every corner.

In the chapter "China's Plan to Become a Superpower," proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist dialectics, the author shows through many convincing facts that the theory of "three worlds," the alliances preached by the Chinese leadership and in general its foreign policy aim at transforming China into a world-wide imperialist superpower as soon as possible.

The policy China pursues, writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, reveals ever more clearly that it seeks to strengthen the positions of capitalism at home and to establish its hegemony in the world, to become a great imperialist power, in order to occupy, how to say, the "place it merits."

To become a superpower, it is indispensable to have a developed economy, an army equipped with atomic bombs, it is necessary to ensure markets and zones of influence, the investment of capitals to foreign countries, etc.

Under these conditions, he continues, in order to become a superpower, China has to go through two main stages: First, to ask for credits and investments from American imperialism and the other developed capitalist countries, to buy new technology to exploit the assets of its own country, a great part of which will go as dividends for the loaners. Second, it will invest the surplus value gained at the expense of the Chinese people to states of various continents, just as the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet socialimperialists are doing at present.

The other side of China's plan to become a superpower consists in its attempts to dominate over the less developed countries of the world, to become the leader of that what China calls "third world."

A special chapter, which is entitled "'Mao Tse-tung Thought'--an anti-Marxist Theory" criticizes this so-called "theory" with all its manifestations: In the party building, army and especially in the treatment of the strategy and tactics of the revolution, the class struggle, etc. Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasizes that "Mao Tse-tung thought" is a variant of revisionism, which has begun to take its form before the World War II, and especially following the year 1935 when Mao Tse-tung came to power.

The placing of "Mao Tse-tung thought" and not of the principles and norms of Marxism-Leninism on the foundations of the activity of the party opened still more the doors to opportunism and the factional struggle within the ranks of the Communist Party of China.

"Mao Tse-tung thought," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha, is an amalgam of viewpoints, where ideas and theses borrowed from Marxism are mixed with other philosophical, idealist, pragmatist and revisionist principles. It has its roots in the ancient Chinese philosophy and in the political and ideological past of China, in its state and militarist practice. This can be noticed in all the "theoretical works" of Mao, which, though camouflaged with "revolutionary" phraseology and slogans, cannot conceal the fact that "Mao Tse-tung thought" has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism.

Due to the anti-Marxist concepts on contradictions, classes and on their role in the revolution, preached by "Mao Tse-tung thought," concludes Comrade Enver Hoxha, China never advanced on the correct road of socialist construction. "Mao Tse-tung thought" did not and could not guide China on the true road to socialism. The book ends with the chapter "The Defence of Marxism-Leninism--a Great Task for all the Genuine Revolutionaries." This work will soon be published in several foreign languages.

LLESHI RECEIVES NEW BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR 20 DEC

AU202007Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Ahmed Fakhruddin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the People's Assembly Presidium. Present at the credentials presentation ceremony were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Lazar Muco, director of the First Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 20 DEC

AU201744Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] At a session held today the Council of Ministers allocated the 1979-1980 unified plan on socioeconomic development of the country and the 1979 state budget to the various ministries and okrugs.

The Council of Ministers also discussed and approved draft decrees of the State Council on determining the conurbation systems, on the composition of the municipalities and on creating districts in some large towns' municipalities in conformity with the new territorial division and with the changes in the People's Council's bill which was adopted at the latest National Assembly session. In this connection, changes in certain agro-industrial complexes and in other agricultural organizations are also being carried out.

PRAVDA'S ZHUKOV PRAISES SOFIA IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

AU201252Y Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 18 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[Article specially written for the daily TRUD by Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee on the Defense of Peace and member of the WPC Presidium: "Authoritative International Forum"]

[Text] Even the most inveterate enemies of real socialism are unable to deny the tremendous influence of this real socialism upon the historical process today. The international theoretical conference held in Sofia once again demonstrated how great the prestige of the socialist countries is and how their influence throughout the world is constantly growing. There is no important question for mankind whatever today that can be resolved without the participation of the socialist countries. The conference quite convincingly revealed this unrelentingly growing strength of the socialist countries.

This appeared with particular emphasis from Comrade Todor Zhivkov's opening address and from the statement made by Comrade Boris Ponomarev. From the high ranking rostrum in Sofia, the great role of the socialist countries for the preservation of peace in the world was eloquently and convincingly enunciated. It is precisely the socialist countries' constantly growing economic strength, their stormy development in science and technology, the growing balance of forces in the military-technical sector--that are factors which are preventing the plans for the conflagration of a third world war and which permit the transition to a limitation of armaments and disarmament. It is precisely the successes of the socialist countries which make it possible to ban world war from the life of our society, as early as before the disappearance of capitalism, of which, as is known, wars are an organic, characteristic feature.

Not only the working people in socialist countries are aware of this historical role of real socialism, not only the progressive political and social organizations in the capitalist states and developing countries are aware of this fact, but also the millions of common people. Their number is constantly increasing. Without doubt, the international theoretical conference, held in the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, also greatly contributed to this process.

The more people become aware of this truth about the development of the historical process, the more difficult it becomes for the old war hawks to justify their policy of confrontation and to oppose the peoples' demand to live in a world free of weapons and threats, in a world where cooperation and mutual assistance among people are victorious.

SOCIALIST NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEES MEET IN SOFIA

AU182025Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] A 2-day conference of representatives of national peace committees from European socialist countries, and from the SRV, Cuba and Mongolia, opened at the Sofia Moskva Park Hotel today.

Romesh Chandra, Chairman of the WPC, spoke on the initiatives of the peace movement this year and pointed out the forthcoming tasks of the WPC in 1979. All leaders of the participating peace committees from socialist countries took the floor on this subject at today's session.

Chandra Makes Statement

AU182027Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] In connection with the meeting of representatives of peace committees from socialist countries, which opened in Sofia today, Romesh Chandra, chairman of the WPC, stated as follows: [Chandra--recorded in English fading into translation] The Sofia meeting of representatives of national peace committees from socialist countries is of tremendous significance because it is taking place at a particularly important moment, which is characterized by a new development in the international situation, namely, the agreements and documents published by the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries.

Meetings, such as the one in Sofia are also taking place in other parts of the world, are joining together a number of national peace movements which have set for themselves the task of assessing and planning their activities. During the work of our meeting we have the task to set forth the experience accumulated by the peace movements in the socialist countries and their contribution to the worldwide detente process. This, actually, proves how great the contribution of socialist countries to the worldwide peace movement is.

Kubadinski Meets Chandra

AU182030Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 18 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec, BTA--Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, today met the chairman of the World Peace Council, Mr Romesh Chandra.

During the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, some questions were discussed of the world defence of peace movement. Stress was laid on the role of the most popular socio-political organization in this country--the Fatherland Front, a collective member of which is also the committee for the peace figures, for consolidating the moral and political unity of the people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party. [sentence as received]

Conference Ends

AU191702Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 19 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The conference of the representatives of the national peace movements of the socialist countries ended in Sofia today. Delegations of Bulgaria, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the CSSR attended this conference. Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman, was also present.

The participants highly evaluated the WPC's activity and the WPC's contribution to the people's struggle for detente, halting the arms race and for disarmament as well as against colonialism, racism and apartheid. It was emphasized that the declaration recently adopted by the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Moscow has given further impetus to the world peace movement.

Those attending the conference attached major attention to bilateral cooperation as one of the efficient forms for further broadening and deepening the joint work of the national movements and committees for the defense of peace from the socialist countries. Support for the basic trends in the WPC action program for 1979 was approved.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS INSTITUTE IN SOFIA 20 DEC

AU201745Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today visited the Institute for Computer Technology in Sofia. The guest showed interest in the possibilities for expanding the cooperation between this institute and similar enterprises in fraternal Czechoslovakia. Bohuslav Chnoupek was accompanied by the ambassadors of the two countries, Khristo Shanov and Jaroslav Hejna.

PROFESSOR TSANEV'S MOLECULAR BIOLOGY RESEARCH REPORTED

AU201120Y Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Dec, BTA--Professor Rumen Tsanev, head of the Institute of Molecular Biology in Sofia, has been awarded the prize of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and Sofia University for 1977-78 for his contribution to the study of chromatin, the substance which takes part in building up chromosomes and plays a leading part in the transmission of hereditary information.

Prof. Tsanev has succeeded in throwing additional light on the molecular organization of this "hereditary apparatus" of higher organisms, which represents a peculiar complex of DNA and proteins.

It has so far been accepted that Chromatin consists of spherical particles--nucleosomes--the composition of which includes DNA and histone at a certain ratio. The Bulgarian scientist proved that nucleosomes possess a still finer structure and are made up of two sub-units--semi-nucleosomes. The semi-nucleosomes can dissolve and this process, in Prof. Tsanev's view, plays a role in genetic information.

Research done by members of the Institute of Molecular Biology has introduced clarity in the way of distribution of the basic proteins--histones in DNA division. Studying the so-called non-histone proteins, they have discovered that among them there are metabolically stable proteins which do not metabolize as quickly as the other proteins. They are invariably found with DNA and histones and probably exercise control on gene activity.

The Institute of Molecular Biology with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is a coordinator of researches by scientists in the CEMA countries on the problem of chromatin. The institute engages in joint work on this problem also with the French National Research Center.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO PUBLISHES FEATURE ON SOCIALISM

AU171710 [Editorial Report AU] The Sofia daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 12 December 1978 carries on page 4, an approximately 3,500-word special feature entitled, "Powerful Support and Inspiring Force." The special feature deals with real socialism and the worldwide revolutionary process and includes articles by the following foreign authors: Prof Evgneiy Bogush, from the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; Prof Dr Manfred Banaschak, editor in chief of the SED Central Committee theoretical organ DIE EINHEIT; Marjan Kuszevski, deputy editor in chief of the Polish daily TRYBUNA LUDU; Hungarian journalist Gyula Kelemen; and James Oldridge, writer from Great Britain. All five authors dwell on the subject of the influence of real socialism upon the worldwide workers class development and describe the vain attempts of Western cultural, political and ideological theoreticians to compete with this tremendous impact of the socialist world, as well as to slander the Soviet Union, by asserting that the USSR wishes to "export" revolution and that the "hand of Moscow" is felt everywhere.

The five articles are preceded by an introductory passage which explains the purpose of the inquiry in the following manner: "The international special feature of RABOTNICHESKO DELO is devoted to the tremendous and many-sided impact of real socialism upon the development of the worldwide revolutionary process and upon the destiny of the whole world. The feature carries articles by outstanding public figures and scholars from the Soviet Union and other countries."

The Hungarian journalist Gyula Kelemen, in dwelling on socialist development in his own country, says: "The socialist system in Hungary has its own real, historical origins. Our country is facing the 60th anniversary of March 1919, when the Hungarian Republic of Councils was proclaimed. The Hungarian Republic of Councils also established a dictatorship of the proletariat. This, on the one hand, incontestably proves that in the contemporary epoch the problems of Hungarian national history can only be resolved by the workers class. On the other hand, it proves that proletarian revolution and proletarian dictatorship is by no means a specifically 'Russian phenomenon' but a law-governed historical rule of social development."

All five articles praise the fraternal alliance and cooperation of the socialist camp and the beneficial influence of the struggle for peace and detente with the socialist countries as its main promoter.

Manfred Banaschak, the GDR author, points out in this connection: "The enemies of detente, including the Peking leaders, declare that our consistent efforts in promoting the policy of peaceful coexistence are a tactical maneuver. This is of course silly and naive, at the same time it is also dangerous. Our peace policy is sincere as well as revolutionary because it creates the necessary prerequisites for socialist and communist construction as well as for the struggle of the workers class and of the other anti-monopolist forces in the capitalist countries for their economic, social and political rights."

BRIEFS

MISHEV ACTIVITIES REPORTED--The Italian trade union delegation, which is visiting Bulgaria, was received by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. During the meeting, held in a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Misho Mishev briefed the delegation on the work of Bulgarian trade unions at the stage of building a developed socialist society. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 4 Dec 78 AU]

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON UPCOMING VANCE-GROMYKO MEETING

ID210046Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] A meeting between USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is due to begin in Geneva tomorrow. The meeting will deal mainly with questions connected with the signing of the second Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Bohumil Horak comments: After a 1-month interval since the meeting between the two ministers in Moscow, Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance are getting together for another, perhaps decisive, meeting. A number of observers and commentators express the hope that this should be the last meeting before the signing of the treaty. Some of them even go as far as to seriously discuss a possible summit between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. According to information from the Western mass media if the Geneva meeting is successful both statesmen will sign the SALT treaty in the United States in January.

But the U.S. President himself is more circumspect. At a press conference in Washington he limited himself to the statement that important progress had been made in the SALT talks. The questions remaining for the Soviet-U.S. agreement to be signed are apparently only secondary ones. The treaty itself is 95 percent complete. However, even if the treaty is signed it does not mean it will be automatically ratified in the United States. According to the U.S. Constitution it must be approved by a two-thirds majority, and it is no secret that the American hawks would like to twist its neck. But they have no original arguments for this. According to them SALT is a bluff and represents concessions to the Soviet Union. The American hawks this time even went to their allies in Western Europe for help. These allies are also afraid that the signing of the treaty means the U.S. is selling out their security. According to them the consequences of SALT would apparently be disastrous. But let us ask the question of who fears this treaty. The public most certainly does not. Those that fear it are mainly the representatives of the military-industrial complex and reactionary politicians. The former fear for their profits, and the latter fear the loss of their positions. For this reason they state in unison that if the treaty is signed the strategic minus must be equated by a neutron plus. This means the stationing of the neutron bomb in Western Europe and the development of new, even more destructive weapons which are not part of the treaty.

For this reason they welcome reports which appeared in some Western European papers that after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China the U.S. Government is not going to ban the sale of not only American arms to China, but also the arms of its allies. In other words, these people would like the arming roundabout to continue. The endeavors, however, of the reactionary circles, whether they manifest themselves by playing the so-called Chinese card or by political blindness, are in vain. Let me illustrate: During this century the United States used direct or indirect force of threatened military intervention 215 times. Of these instances, it used direct or indirect nuclear force 33 times. Still they could not prevent the growth of the authority and prestige of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. On the contrary, the development in international relations forced it not only to respect this situation, but to adjust to it.

Tomorrow's meeting of the two ministers is therefore of outstanding importance, and it is rightly the focus of world attention. The Soviet standpoints are known: To conclude the SALT treaty on the principles of equal rights and equal security as soon as possible. The American public shares this view: The latest public opinion poll revealed that 75 percent of the U.S. population favors concluding the SALT treaty. This is the highest number in favor during the past 2 years. This is a fact which cannot be ignored even by the most reactionary circles in the U.S.

PRAGUE REFUTES ROMANIAN STAND AT WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD210028Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] At the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee the socialist states, after comprehensively analyzing the current international situation, arrived at the conclusion that, despite the intensified activization of the adversaries of the policy of peaceful coexistence, there are possibilities for the further improvement of the international-political atmosphere and the attainment of military detente.

However, circles in the West which are responsible for feverish armament are, as always, trying to deceive the peoples of their countries with fictions about some sort of excessive armament in the Warsaw Pact countries. A clear answer to these and similar fabrications was to be found in an article published some days ago in the Soviet paper PRAVDA. The article recalls that the socialist countries are convinced that the stopping of feverish armament is an exceptionally complex but at the same time realistic task. A number of important proposals for the solving of this task are included in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact. Naturally, the underlying prerequisite of the mutual reduction of military resources is the maintaining of the existing approximate balance of strength. The socialist states are not trying to achieve any military advantage over the West. But at the same time they cannot allow the imperialists to achieve the sort of advantage they are trying to achieve all the time.

This is a very topical question, since all the recent sessions of NATO in fact approve of plans for stepping up armament, which swallows further tens of millions of dollars. We cannot be blind to the fact that the doctrines of this aggressive pact, openly hostile to our countries, are thus receiving a still more powerful technological basis and that the military mechanism of NATO is being strengthened.

The PRAVDA article mentions that when discussing these important questions, the Romanian comrades adopted a particular stance and that through the medium of the press they informed the public about some of their own--and I stress, only their own--arguments and attitudes which triggered off various speculations and attacks carried out by the bourgeois and Peking propagandists regarding the socialist community. They said that there was no imminent danger of war and that therefore any further armament and thus the inevitable strengthening of our joint defense is inadmissible.

But no one in the Warsaw Pact assesses the current situation in this way. On the contrary, none of our countries doubts that it is possible for the nations to defend peace. We all agreed on that and expressed it in the Moscow declaration. There is also the jointly shared conviction that every crown, every rouble, lei or zloty denied to socialist building constitutes an undesirable and heavy burden for us.

But a onesided weakening of our capacity to defend ourselves would not only not strengthen our security and the interest of peace but would also help those who are counting on a return to tension and ultimately gambling with the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe.

As Comrade Brezhnev correctly said, the socialist states are ready to implement even the most radical steps leading to disarmament. However, we will not accept anything which weakens our defense in the face of the growing military strength of imperialism, no matter what demagogic arguments are used to mask such appeals.

This would have permanent consequences for socialism, for the freedom and independence of nations. It would be a disservice to peace. Such is the reality we must respect in order to achieve the anticipated results from our endeavor for disarmament. No exceptional situation or imminent danger of war exists. But our task is not to allow such a possibility to arise. As the above-mentioned PRAVDA article mentions, we can only carry out this task of defending peace and the policy of detente if NATO is left in absolutely no doubt that the socialist countries can prove themselves in any test and will not be harassed by any provocation. The socialist countries will continue to advance firmly along the path of the fight to halt feverish armament, and they will do everything to insure that mankind is not only free from the unnecessary burden of military expenditure but, as the Moscow declaration states, enters the 21st century under the conditions of permanent peace and broad international cooperation.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS, ARMS SALES

LD211100Y Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Dec 21, CETEKA--Normalization of relations between the U.S. and People's Republic of China is not a mere diplomatic act. It provides new possibilities for supplying Western arms to the Peking regime, RUDE PRAVO writes today. The paper says that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and China has not been motivated by efforts to normalize interstate relations, but to further coordinate actions of imperialism and the Chinese policy of hegemony-seeking. RUDE PRAVO points in this connection to the report by the British DAILY MAIL that the U.S. will withdraw all its objections to the sales of British arms to China after the establishment of diplomatic ties. The efforts of the militarist circles in the U.S. and West Europe to make use of the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations for the further militarization of China is evident, RUDE PRAVO says.

FOJTIK ATTENDS REGIONAL CPCZ SESSION IN OSTRAVA

LD201832Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The economic plan for next year and the elaboration of the conclusions of the 12th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the North Moravian party organization are on the agenda of today's session of the regional CPCZ committee in Ostrava. The meeting is being attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

PEZLAR-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOFIA CONFERENCE

AU201327Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 18 Dec 78 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Return From Conference"]

[Text] The second part of the CPCZ delegation, led by L. Pezlar, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, arrived in Prague by air on 16 December from the Bulgarian People's Republic, after the conclusion of the international theoretical conference on Construction of Socialism and Communism and World Progress, held in Sofia on 12-15 December.

HRUSKOVIC ATTENDS AKTIV, MENTIONS 'PROBLEMS' IN SLOVAKIA

LD202346Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] An aktiv attended by officials of the party district committee took place in Liptovsky Mikulas today. The participants in the aktiv, which was also attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, dealt with the implementation of the decisions of the 12th party Central Committee meeting as they apply to the district.

Comrade Hruskovic also spoke in the discussion. In assessing the current situation in Slovakia, he drew attention to serious problems, mainly in engineering, agriculture, investment construction, energy and services.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BILAK-LED DELEGATION IN SYRIA

Joint Cooperation

AU201238Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Dec 78 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK report: "Development of CSSR-Syrian Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] In the beginning of the official Czechoslovak-Syrian talks between the CPCZ Central Committee delegation and the delegation of the Ba'th Party, Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is the head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, conveyed to the Syrian Ba'th Party and the Syrian people cordial greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and the entire leadership of our party. He briefed his partner ['Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party] about the successes of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people in fulfilling the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, in building an advanced socialist society in the CSSR. He pointed to the great significance of the socialist countries' alliance which, within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, continue to consolidate and deepen their all-round cooperation.

In the foreign policy part of his speech, Comrade Bilak then stressed that the struggle against imperialism and Zionism is the common struggle of the Czechoslovak and Syrian people, just as are the efforts of the two countries to reach a just peace in the Middle East. He again expressed the CSSR's support for the just struggle of the Syrian people against Israeli aggression. He stressed that the Czechoslovak foreign policy remains clear and unambiguous and was once again formulated at the recent session of the political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries in Moscow. The CSSR is supporting and--in accordance with its possibilities--granting assistance to the national liberation struggle, of which the just struggle of the Arab people for the liberation of the occupied territories and for the restoration of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine is an inseparable part. This attitude was also reflected in the recent statement of the fraternal parties on the Middle East. We have always supported and continue to support from our anti-colonialist and progressive position nations fighting for their independence. Vasil Bilak highly appraised the principled and constructive approach of Syria to the solution of the Middle East conflict and its straightforwardness as regards the consolidation of unity of the Arab countries. [paragraph continues]

He expressed the conviction that the Camp David accords cannot solve the existing problems and do not signify a genuine and just peace. The recent rapprochement between Syria and Iraq has been a significant contribution to consolidating the unity of the Arab countries, according to his words.

Cooperation between the CSSR and Syria has traditionally developed for the benefit of both countries in the political, economic as well as in the cultural field. These relations are mutually advantageous and beneficial. Syria is among the CSSR's important trade partners and the CSSR's share in the industrialization of Syria is also growing, apart from the constantly increasing turnover of mutual trade.

There are still great prospects and possibilities for further developing Czechoslovak-Syrian relations. The basis for their successful development is, above all, the strengthening of relations between the two parties--the CPCZ and Ba'th.

Talks With Al-Asad

LD201824Y Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, Dec 20, CETEKA correspondent--Head of the visiting Czechoslovak delegation, Presidium member and Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak was received in Damascus today by Secretary-General of the Ba'th Party and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The Syrian president informed Vasil Bilak of the situation in the Middle East, and of the results achieved by the Syrian people under the leadership of the Ba'th Party. He thanked for the aid provided by Czechoslovakia for the just struggle of the Arab people. He expressed interest in the development of the Czechoslovak national economy and highly appreciated the achievements of Czechoslovakia in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

Vasil Bilak informed Hafiz al-Asad of the results of the Czechoslovak people achieved under the leadership of their communist party in the implementation of the tasks laid down by the Sixth 5-Year Plan. He assured the Syrian representative of the Czechoslovak full and all-round support for the just struggle of the Arab people, and stressed the significance of the two countries' joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism. The Czechoslovak delegation today went sight-seeing in the Syrian capital.

DIFFICULTIES IN JOINT COOPERATION CITED

AU162110Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Interview given by Jan Dinga, technical director of the Chirana concern, to Pavol Minarik. "The Aims of Medical Technology; On the Road of Cooperation and Specialization; Chirana in Stara Tura"--date and place unspecified]

[Excerpt] Question: Which apparatuses are produced by the Chirana Stara Tura concern enterprise, apart from medical technology?

Answer: Medical technology amounts to more than 80 percent of the production program. But Chirana also produces measuring technology--apart from gas meters and water meters it also produces mobile and stationary dairy machinery sets. [paragraph continues]

It has already become a tradition for Chirana to export these sets, particularly to the GDR and USSR. In this production we have relations of cooperation with the GDR. Some of the component parts which are not produced in Czechoslovakia are imported to our country by our GDR partner.

Question: What is the product in question and what cooperation relations exist with the GDR partner?

Answer: The product is the pump produced by the GDR Teltow firm. Cooperation with this partner has lasted these many years and has been beneficial, except for 1978 when, for capacity reasons, the deliveries from the GDR became unstable. The deliveries are now most irregular and they unfavorably influence the plan fulfillment in the Stara Tura concern enterprise. In the beginning of September Chirana even became one of nonfulfillers of the plan. One of the main reasons is that the dairy measuring sets, worth several million korunas, have been lying in warehouses and cannot be assembled and delivered because of the lack of pumps.

Question: How did you solve the critical situation with the pumps?

Answer: We discussed this with our GDR partner on the level of director generals, as well as on the level of ministries, but not very successfully. No rectification has been achieved to date, even though the partner had promised to fulfill all the requirements for this year by the end of this year. But the pumps can arrive only toward the end of this year, when it will be practically impossible to finish completing the sets.

Question: Have you tried replacing the imported pumps by our own, Czechoslovak ones?

Answer: We have, and without success. The Sigma Hranice does produce pumps of world renown, but, deplorably, not in the parameters needed for the completion of the measuring sets. Since it is a matter of small series of products, the Sigma Hranice refuses either to design, or to produce them under such conditions.

JOINT YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC COOPERATION NOTED

AU171642Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Dec 78 p 6 AU

[Article by RUDE PRAVO Belgrade correspondent Jaroslav Raus: "Broad Scope for CSSR-Yugoslav Economic Cooperation; Bilaterally Useful Relations"]

[Text] THE 1964 AGREEMENT HAS OPENED BROAD OPPORTUNITIES FOR YUGOSLAVIA'S ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE CEMA MEMBER-COUNTRIES. IF WE COMPARE THE POSSIBILITIES WITH REALITY, WE CAN STATE THAT THE VOLUME OF BILATERAL TRADE EXCHANGE HAS BEEN ON THE RISE. CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS YUGOSLAVIA'S SECOND MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC PARTNER AMONG THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THE TWO COUNTRIES' ACTIVE RELATIONS HAVE A LONG-LASTING TRADITION, CONFIRMING THEIR NECESSITY AND USEFULNESS. THE 1976-80 AGREEMENT ON THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES IS THE BASIS OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES' ECONOMIC CONTACTS.

People in trade must take into consideration all aspects of the world economic situation, which today is marked by difficulties in the sale of goods on the international market with its considerably unstable price level, rampant inflation and other unfavorable phenomena. It is therefore valuable that in existing difficult conditions the CSSR-SFRY exchange of goods and services has been steadily increasing at more than 6 percent.
[paragraph continues]

THE CURRENT ECONOMIC YEAR HAS ALSO BEEN MARKED BY A FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT; IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS ALONE MUTUAL GOODS DELIVERIES AMOUNTED TO \$310 MILLION, THAT IS, \$24 MILLION MORE THAN IN THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1977. THE VOLUME OF MUTUAL GOODS DELIVERIES THIS YEAR--EXPRESSED IN FIGURES--IS EXPECTED TO TOTAL NEARLY \$1 BILLION.

Our traditional exports to Yugoslavia consist of deliveries of installations for the power engineering, chemical and foodstuff industries; deliveries of machine tools, agricultural and construction machinery, trucks, streetcars, tractors and some special vehicles; deliveries of chemical and pharmaceutical products, and industrial consumer goods such as textiles and footwear.

A specific part of the Yugoslav offer are services in the transportation, transloading and transit of our goods, particularly via the Rijeka, Koper and Ploce ports. It is estimated that we will transport 2 million tons of goods via Yugoslavia this year. We are also one of the leading consumers of the SFRY's "tourist industry." As far as the number of overnight stays is concerned, our citizens rank fourth among foreign visitors who go to Yugoslavia to enjoy the Adriatic Coast. In the first 6 months of this year alone they spent 411,000 nights in Yugoslavia and one expects with justification that this year the number of overnight stays will total 2 million, that is, 300,000 more than last year. Also, Yugoslav builders are having an ever greater share in expansion of the mutual exchange of goods and services between our two countries.

THE LOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR ARE LURING THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES OF INDIVIDUAL STATES TO HIGHER FORMS OF COOPERATION ON THE BASIS OF LONG-RANGE AGREEMENTS. THIS OBJECTIVE PROCESS ALSO LEAVES ITS MARK ON CZECHOSLOVAK-YUGOSLAV ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

The most important to date is the intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in the sphere of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy--it is called the M-agreement. It has been in effect for 15 years and this year alone we shall deliver more than 500,000 tons of rolled material to the SFRY, while our partner delivers more than 40,000 tons of nonferrous metals and semifinished products. A similar situation exists in the production and processing of nonferrous metals on Yugoslav territory within the framework of the NK-agreement. An important long-range agreement was signed this June. It defines cooperation in the aluminum industry. On its basis the CSSR will grant Yugoslavia a multi-purpose loan of \$110 million for the development of its aluminum industry--repayment will begin in 1983 with the deliveries of aluminum and its semifinished products.

The construction of the Yugoslav section of the Adriatic oil pipeline is in its final stage. The pipeline should begin to carry oil from Rijeka via Hungary to Bratislava next year. On the other hand, the SFRY has been receiving Soviet natural gas via CSSR territory for several months now.

CURRENTLY ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE FORMS OF ECONOMIC COOPERATION IS INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION AND SPECIALIZATION. THUS FAR, ITS 5 PERCENT SHARE IN THE OVERALL VOLUME OF THE TRADE EXCHANGE BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES HAS BEEN, UNFORTUNATELY, LAGGING BEHIND THE POSSIBILITIES AND THE NEEDS OF THE TWO NATIONAL ECONOMIES.

However, the 22 previous agreements on cooperation will be complemented with others. The agreements, which have already been concluded, envisage cooperation in the production of television sets, automatic washing machines, refrigerators, machine tools and tools. One has been investigating conditions for cooperation in the production of power engineering, foodstuffs, chemical and rubber works installations, in the automobile industry, in the production of agricultural machinery and in high-tension [sinoprouda] power engineering.

The start of this qualitatively new stage of relations between the two socialist countries was the visit by CSSR Premier L. Strougal to Yugoslavia, and by SFRY Premier V. Djuranovic to Czechoslovakia. The talks conducted during those visits put an extraordinary emphasis precisely on cooperation and specialization as the future basis of economic cooperation.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS ON 1979 STATE BUDGET

AU181145Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[From the report by Finance Minister Leopold Ler on the 1979 state budget, given at the 13 December joint session of the two CSSR Federal Assembly Chambers in Prague]

[Text] This year we have been solving a number of important matters in economic development. Our attention was concentrated on achieving desirable structural changes in the production base, changes that also significantly affect the forming of external economic relations and the growth of effectiveness. To sum up, our concern is in the areas which establish decisive economic prerequisites for raising living standards.

Despite the still complicated nature of economic conditions, our economy continues to develop. We expect the creation of our national income to increase 4.3 percent this year. A total of 93 percent of this result will be due to increased social labor productivity. More than two-thirds of the increase in the national revenue is due to industry. The volume of industrial production is expected to increase 4.8 percent, and the planned increase is expected to amount to about Kcs1.7 billion over and above the plan. However, we have not succeeded in utilizing this development to the desirable extent for improving the structure of final production and sales. Agricultural production will also increase this year, even though to a lesser extent than planned. The building organizations will not have fully coped with their tasks, either. This was reflected in investments where the planned volume of building work will not be fulfilled.

This year the population's overall monetary incomes will increase 3.4 percent, and average wages 3.1 percent. The population has used a larger part of the income increment than in the past for increasing its purchases in retail trade, where the turnover will increase 4.7 percent. Compared with preceding years, we will, on the whole, achieve better results in the fulfillment of certain quality indices. The planned volume of profit will be overfulfilled and the positive feature here is that cost savings account for 50 percent of this result. The expected financial results of enterprises and organizations create prerequisites for also enabling the state budget to conclude this year in a balanced state.

Although we are achieving on the whole relatively good results in this year's economy and in fulfilling planned tasks, nevertheless this is no reason to be fully satisfied since the solution of certain questions is progressing only slowly. In a number of instances the structure of production is deviating from the planned intentions, which is also manifested in the deliveries for investment projects, foreign trade and the domestic market. Likewise, we cannot overrate the partial improvement in the development of effectiveness. The development of effectiveness, particularly in foreign trade and investments, is not achieving the necessary level. Certain problems in improving technical standards and the quality of production still exist. The contribution of science and technology, too, still does not correspond to the high demands now placed on this sphere. Likewise, the ratio between the growth of labor productivity and of average wages is not quite in harmony with planned expectations.

These facts confirm that it is necessary to step up efforts for a more comprehensive and effective implementation of the line of the 15th congress for high effectiveness and quality of all work.

The summed-up characteristics of State Budgets and the Basic Features of Financial Policy

The 1979 state plan envisages a more intensive implementation of certain inevitable structural changes in relations and proportions aimed at a speedier adjustment of our economy to the overall economic conditions and at a more consistent solution of certain problems still in existence. The state budget and the financial plans ensure the planned tasks of next year. This is certainly an important task of financial policy, but not the only one.

The extent to which the needs of society and the population will be satisfied depends on the resources we will create. Under present conditions we can implement this obvious economic principle, together with the demand for a dynamic, proportionate development with a stabilized currency, only on the condition that we enhance the effectiveness of the entire economy, raise the level of efficiency, quality and technical standards of production and systematically perfect management. From this also follows the basic orientation of the whole economic policy for next year--including also the financial policy. Simultaneously we place particular emphasis on the development of a more severe economic pressure on enhancing both the economic stakes in the growth of effectiveness and the consolidation of economical attitudes. Together with the materialization of material intentions in the state plan, these are the basic conditions for achieving a financial and budget equilibrium in 1979.

On the whole the basic relationships and proportions in the draft state budget for 1979 can be characterized as follows: The state budget revenues, including the revenues of the national committees' budgets, are being increased 4.6 percent, on a comparable basis, and will amount to a total of Kcs285.7 billion. The volume of expenditures is fixed within the same range. The structure of budget incomes and expenditures remains basically the same compared to the preceding period. Some 86.4 percent of revenues come from socialist organizations and the remaining 13.6 percent of revenues will come from the population in the form of taxes. Of the overall expenditures, 50.6 percent are intended for investments and other noninvestment expenditures for the development of the economy; 40.5 percent goes to noninvestment expenditures in the sphere of education, medical services, social insurance and other spheres of the population's social consumption; and 8.9 percent is set apart for defense, security and administration.

The balance of revenues and expenditures is maintained throughout the budget system and will be maintained in the individual state budgets and national committees' budgets.

Effectiveness and Quality

In 1979 we will have to take another significant step toward achieving the aims of economic and social development as formulated by the party's 15th congress. This makes it necessary to solve a large number of specific--and, in a number of sectors, also complicated--tasks which have been formulated for the individual national economy branches and spheres in the state plan, state budget and currency plan. In the sphere of finances the line oriented toward effectiveness is expressed primarily in the financial results of economic organizations. The draft state budget proceeds from the fact that next year these organizations will create 10 percent more financial resources than this year, and that these expenditures will increase 3.9 percent. In this connection the active difference between the payments made by these organizations into the state budget and the allocations they get from the state budget will increase to Kcs54.9 billion, that is 7.8 percent more than this year.

The main increment in the creation of financial resources in state economic organizations will be achieved through the growth of profits. The volume of profits will increase by Kcs8.9 billion, that is 9.7 percent. This task is all the more challenging since almost two-thirds of the profit increment is to be achieved by reducing costs. Thus we reckon not only with maintaining this year's relatively good development of costs, but also with improving it further.

A particularly pressing task is to ensure a thriftier development, both with regard to power and to materials. This is to be aided by the adjustment of wholesale prices of certain kinds of fuel and energy, which was approved of by the government and valid as of 1 January 1979. The planned costs of enterprises and organizations do not take this into account so that this represents another, additional task in the savings to be achieved in overall costs. With regard to the situation in fuel and energy, we are mainly concerned with material savings of energy and fuel. It is therefore necessary for the enterprises and organizations to adopt effective measures for rationalizing their consumption.

The government has adopted measures for enhancing pressure to obtain quality. Through prices we stimulate the production of good-quality and technically progressive products, and comprehensive programs for bringing about quality are introduced. As of 1 January next year enterprises will be penalized far more forcefully than up to now for poor-quality production, both as regards their profit and the operations that are decisive for regulating wages. We want to further perfect and intensify material interest in good-quality production.

Increasing the effectiveness of investments and of the entire process of the reproduction of basic funds as a whole represents a great reserve for raising the entire level of the effectiveness of our economy.

Next year we will spend 30.2 percent of the gross national income on capital investment. From the state budget we will grant investment subsidies of Kcs56.9 billion, which represents 19.9 percent of the budget's overall volume. The largest part of the subsidies will be allocated to the fields of fuels and energy, transportation and housing construction. It is desirable that the means allocated in the state budget for these purposes be fully and economically used. This is not always the case. In 1977, for instance, Kcs1.4 billion of expenditures for housing construction remained unused, and this year it will be an anticipated Kcs0.5 billion.

In the fiscal plans for the next year we count on further mobilizing the reserves that exist in the utilization of stocks. The time set for the turnover of stocks in industry and in construction is to accelerate by 0.8 percent a day, which represents a relative release of financial means amounting to Kcs1.4 billion.

The 15th congress stressed that the entire management process must be permeated with enforcing and utilizing scientific-technical development as the fundamental driving force of our society's further development. This is far from being just a matter of insuring sufficient financial resources for science and technical development. The economic policy primarily concentrates resources and means into the decisive spheres of economy and even in this field it can be no different. The factual structure of the tasks of the state plan on the development of science and technology proceeds, above all, from the need to solve tasks that are particularly topical for the national economy.

To give an example, 11 percent of all tasks are aimed at a more effective use of fuel and power sources, 12 percent of the tasks at reducing the consumption of raw materials and other materials, 38 percent of the tasks at saving manpower and 25 percent of the tasks at an expedient replacement of imported products and at increasing exports.

Our Largest Reserve

The results we are achieving in the development of the economy reflect to a considerable extent the present standard of management at all levels. I have already stated that we have a number of reserves in various economic fields and the same applies to management. One might even say that this is our largest reserve. The higher the stage of economic development, the higher are the demands placed on management--both current and those of a long-term nature. A highly creative activity is involved here to which routine, mechanical and formalistic attitudes should be alien elements. On the contrary, initiative, activity and freshness of approaches must become the fundamental feature of good management. In their work the financial and credit organs must stress these criteria even more. The financial instruments and the entire system of control by means of the koruna must prevent and much more concretely penalize all manifestations and attempts of ineffective management, regardless of whether it applies to capital investments with a simultaneous decrease in shift intensity, to losses resulting from poor-quality production or to financial expenditures without a corresponding effect in the improvement of final results.

A number of new and more effective elements in management are being tested within the framework of the comprehensive experiment on the management of effectiveness and quality that is underway in 12 industrial economic production units. This comprehensive experiment affects all basic components of the system of planned management and also contains a number of elements aimed at activating the influence of finances and credits through, above all, material incentives and the increased orientation of the plan and its evaluation toward the quality aspect of the activity of the economic production unit. Emphasis is placed on the economic results marking the final effect--the contribution of each economic production unit and of each enterprise to the creation of new values while preserving high effectiveness and quality of work. We are devoting great attention to the evaluation of the comprehensive experiment, especially from the viewpoint of changing the thinking of management workers and creating more room for innovation, modernization and increasing quality. Some elements tested in the experiment, for example more effective stimulation of profitable exports, will be applied in all of engineering and in the ministries of industry of both republics from the beginning of next year.

Other measures aimed at improving the interrelatedness of the tasks of the plan on the basis of the integrated system of material balances--especially in engineering but in other sectors as well--expanding centralized procurements and so forth have also been adopted. Neither do the other sectors of planned management escape our attention, but when summing up we must say that we must substantially increase the intensity of the work in improving the system of management.

The Standard of Living

The 15th party congress has put the further rise in the population's standard of living in the forefront of the economic and social policy's objectives. The fact that the high standard of living which we have achieved and continue improving year after year, and this despite the complex conditions in which our economy finds itself, is not always sufficiently appreciated.

At the same time the obvious economic logic that the raising of the standard of living depends on the overall economic results still applies. Therefore, the efforts for a continuing growth of effectiveness is also a struggle for creating prerequisites for the further rise in the standard of living.

The rise in the standard of living is being insured and realized in many ways. In the first place--and from this the plan proceeds--it is the increase in the population's income arising from work. Next year the overall income of the population is to rise by Kcs14.2 billion, that is, by 4.3 percent, while the income derived from wages will rise 3.5 percent.

One of the economic policy's priority tasks is that the structure and the quality of goods should correspond to the population's income, that the population's supply be smooth and fully correspond to its demands; in this respect the production and business enterprises must continuously improve their work and more consistently fulfill the tasks laid down for this sphere. The population's growing demands on the work of trade and also on production are an indivisible part of the growth of the overall exactingness of the economic development.

To insure the rise in the standard of living, we spend each year a large part of our state budget, directly or indirectly, in providing subsidies for the production branches, particularly for agriculture or certain services.

The state budgets, including the budgets of the national committees for next year, envisage that noninvestment expenditure for cultural and social measures will reach Kcs115.7 billion. This is 3.9 percent more than this year, and represents Kcs7,566 per capita. At the same time we must take into consideration that a part of the population's social consumption--and not a small one, since it represents more than Kcs7 billion annually--is financed directly from the resources of enterprises and organizations. From these resources are paid some of the costs of health care, physical education, recreation, factory canteens and so forth.

Of the overall sum budgeted for cultural and social measures, the greatest part--Kcs64.2 billion--goes to social security; education gets Kcs20.7 billion; health Kcs18.8 billion; and culture Kcs3.5 billion. Of the overall social security expenditure, Kcs43.7 billion are destined for old-age pensions, which is an increase of Kcs1.4 billion compared with the previous year. Of the health insurance expenditure more than half will be spent as children's allowance (Kcs9.6 billion), and as maternity allowance (Kcs1.1 billion). Next to this our state supports families with children and young married couples through further forms which are reflected in the state budget and in the sphere of monetary services, particularly in loans granted by the savings banks.

Insuring the further development of our economy and the rise in the population's standard of living increasingly depends on raising the effectiveness and the quality of all our work. The hitherto development is the evidence of this, and the exacting conditions in the national economy stress the growing importance of these factors. The draft of the 1979 state budget consistently proceeds from this finding, from the need to further improve management work and from the necessity to more intensively and consistently proceed in asserting effectiveness and saving in all spheres.

At its 12th session the CPCZ Central Committee laid down a number of tasks for the work of the party, social and economic bodies, the consistent fulfillment of which is a necessary prerequisite for the successful fulfillment of the goals and plans in our economy's development in 1979. As before, the working people's initiative must be oriented toward fulfilling the exacting tasks of 1979.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN SEIBT REVIEWS 1978 EFFORT

LD201140Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0518 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--In 1978 the GDR solidarity committee was able, owing to the diverse support of the entire population, to grant international aid amounting to approximately M200 million. This is stated by committee Chairman Kurt Seibt, in a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND interview published today in which he reviews the solidarity support for the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

"In 1978 the demonstrations of solidarity have grown more strongly than ever into a movement of the entire population," Seibt states. The actions have been supported by the working class with its trade unions as well as by artists and cultural workers, young people, housewives and pensioners.

"Great new initiatives become noticeable in the support for the fraternal people in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam", the committee chairman continues. This year solidarity funds for Vietnam have reached approximately M80 million.

The Ethiopian people's liberation struggle also elicited great sympathy in the GDR, Kurt Seibt states adding: "Our desire to continue support for the Ethiopian people was eloquently expressed during the recent state visit by Mengistu Haile Mariam when the solidarity committee handed over a check for M15 million." During the international anti-apartheid year support for the struggle for freedom by the peoples of southern Africa has also been a central feature. Kurt Seibt draws attention to this respect to the fact that the UN anti-apartheid committee has received a report on the GDR people's solidarity efforts--they represent a value of M40 million--and praised them as important aid.

According to Seibt, solidarity with the Chilean patriots and all peoples of Latin America, who are suffering under fascist dictators, has also received a new stimulus during 1978. "We stand firmly in the vanguard of opponents to the Pinochet dictatorship, firmly by the side of the patriots." The GDR solidarity committee chairman stresses. Efforts next year will focus on support for children in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

OPENING OF WEST BERLIN CULTURAL INSTITUTION PROTESTED

LD162259Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--FRG President Scheel and FRG federal ministers took part in the opening of a so-called state library of the "Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz" (Foundation of Prussian Culture Treasures) in West Berlin on 15 December.

It is learned from informed quarters that this has caused even greater astonishment since the appearance of leading FRG representatives took place in connection with the enlargement in West Berlin of an institution which, contrary to the generally acknowledged principles of international law, has retained for years cultural treasures belonging to the GDR.

At the same time this step marks a renewed attempt by the FRG to lay claim to authority over West Berlin, contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement. It is obvious that such activities can only be regarded as support for those forces in the FRG and West Berlin which, in view of the progress which has been made on the road of detente, are stepping up their actions against the development of international peaceful cooperation.

FRG OFFICIAL SENTENCED 12 YEARS FOR TRANSIT MISUSE

LD151812Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 15 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Rostock Bezirk court today sentenced FRG citizen Guenter Kuhlmann, senior public prosecutor in the Luebeck (FRG) public prosecutor's office, to 12 years' imprisonment for crimes under paragraph 105 of the penal code involving misuse of the transit agreement. Kuhlmann had been acting as middleman for the criminal Mierendorff gang, which is directed by the secret service.

It was established at the trial that Kuhlmann had abused his position as a civil servant and head of the department responsible for matters of general criminality and investigations of the Bundeswehr within the province of the Luebeck regional court to establish contact with gang leader Kay Mierendorff, whose criminal actions he fostered and supported in diverse ways. He participated many times in the organization of serious crimes involving the violation of provisions for transit and visiting traffic in the GDR.

The culprit took an active part in organized gang operations, in which the customs-sealed security in transit traffic was deliberately and grossly violated. He gave intensive support to transit misuse perpetrated by the gang by enlisting several couriers from his circle of acquaintances. In connection with the gang's crimes, Kuhlmann repeatedly gave the gang leader legal advice and also covered up Mierendorff's illegal possession of firearms. Through his internal confidential relations with Kuester, deputy head of the federal border force command, and chief executive officer [Regierungsdirektor] Heinz-Georg Ostmann, CDU municipal councillor in Bad Bramstedt, the latter had knowledge of the criminal acts of the transit misuse.

FRG Senior Public Prosecutor Kuhlmann was also actively involved in the realization of further criminal plans by the Mierendorff gang, the aim of which was to perpetrate crimes involving violation of the sovereignty and legal provisions of other states. The vehicle used by Kuhlmann for the crimes was impounded.

BRIEFS

SFRY DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Association of Working People (SAWP) of Yugoslavia under the leadership of Milorad Dindic, member of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Croatia, is currently visiting our republic at the invitation of the National Council of the GDR National Front. The delegation studied the experience of the GDR's National Front in political work among the masses in residential areas in Berlin and Leipzig Bezirk. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9-10 Dec 78 p 2 AU]

EQUIPMENT FOR ETHIOPIA--Berlin--Over the next 2 years the GDR will supply Ethiopia with technical equipment for the reconstruction of the port of Assab. In connection with this project a contract for the export of 18 wharf cranes has been signed with the foreign trade enterprise Maschinen-Export. The GDR will also train the crane drivers and servicing personnel for this Red Sea port. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2307 GMT 16 Dec 78 LD]

CARTER REASSURED BY BREZHNEV OVER RELATIONS WITH PRC

ID201632Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 20 Dec 78 ID

[Summary] Gromyko is hopeful that the forthcoming meeting with Vance will enable the SALT-II agreement to be signed. A spokesman in Washington has reiterated this but added that there are still some steps to be solved. Istvan Kulcsar reports from Washington: "In an interview broadcast late at night, President Carter was very optimistic about the outlook on SALT and announced that he has received a message from President Brezhnev. The Soviet head of state acknowledged that, according to the stance taken by the United States, America's relations with China are a contribution to world peace, and that normal relations between sovereign states mean full diplomatic recognition. Carter described the tone of Brezhnev's message to him as very positive, and declared: I can state without reservation that our new relations with China do not (?create) obstacles in the way of successfully achieving a SALT agreement; they do not endanger good relations with the Soviet Union.

"The President recalled that Vance, U.S. secretary of state, and Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, are to meet in Geneva tomorrow. We will see then whether or not we will be successful in concluding work on the SALT agreement, continued Carter; if yes then we will without delay renew our invitation to President Brezhnev to visit the United States in the middle of January to sign the SALT agreement."

NEW PRC REFERENCES TO LIU SHAO-CHI REPORTED

ID201428Y Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 20 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Budapest, December 20, (MTI)--MTI's Peking correspondent reports: Peking's official organs have made another step in reevaluating the person and role of the ex-president of state, Liu Shao-chi. Observers conclude this from the press report which was sent by Peking for chinamen living abroad. The report says that the periodical CHINESE YOUTH published in its latest issue the photo-copy of the letter written in January 1946 by Mao Tse-tung to five young Chinese students studying in Moscow, amongst them to Liu Jung-pin, who is the son of Liu Shao-chi, president of state, removed from office in 1968. In the explanation attached to the letter the Peking press report recalled Liu Shao-chi's person as a "central leading comrade."

A commentary issued recently in the Chinese youth paper, CHUNG-KUO CHING-NIEN PAO, which has for the first time in ten years mentioned Liu Shao-chi's book "The Way to be Good Communists," disapproved that the expression "self-training" is feared to be uttered for a long time in China only for the reason that this expression was often used in Liu Shao-chi's book. The commentator calls for rehabilitating communist training methods, pointing to several traditions tackled in detail in Liu Shao-chi's book.

Under the headline "Struggle Between Revolution and Counterrevolution in Press" an article was not long ago issued in JEN-MIN JIH-PAO saying that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" loaded phoney leftwing and revolutionary phrases on the Chinese press in the years of the Cultural Revolution under the mask of criticising Liu Shao-chi.

Observers noted that in the latest months neither JEN-MIN JIH-PAO nor the other Chinese dailies have used blaming or degrading adjectives when writing about Liu Shao-chi, discharged from office and dismissed from the party 10 years before.

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HUNGARY

KADAR SENDS CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM TO BREZHNEV

LD210822Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar greeted Leonid Brezhnev by telegram on the occasion of his decoration with the Gold Star of the Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin on his birthday.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MSZMP DELEGATION'S VISIT TO PDYR

LD202304Y Budapest MTI in English 1835 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 20 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Yemen, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, headed by Sandor Borbely, secretary of the CC, visited the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen between December 14 and 20. The communique of the visit points out that the delegation was received by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, first secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party (YSP) Central Committee, and by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the YSP Political Committee, president of the Presidential Council and prime minister.

At the cordial and comradely talks the representatives of the two parties informed each other about the situation in their countries, and about their parties' activities, reviewed the possibilities of developing bilateral ties and exchanged views on international issues of mutual interest. The negotiating delegation of the YSP was headed by Salim Salih, alternate member of the Political Committee and secretary of the CC. The two parties' representatives noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations were developing favourably, the cooperation of the HSWP and the YSP was serving well the interests of the Hungarian and Yemeni peoples on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism, as well as the deepening of the two countries' friendly ties. The two sides held identical views on the international issues discussed.

The representatives of the HSWP and the YSP assigned special attention to the Middle East situation. They pointed out that the separate dealings and the frame agreements signed in Camp David cannot serve as basis to a just and lasting peace, are in contrast with the interests of the Arab peoples, have made the situation only more complicated and increased tension in the region. The sides took stand against the efforts aimed at concluding a separate peace deal.

They expressed their conviction that a lasting and just settlement of the crisis can only be reached if all the parties concerned, including the sole legal representative of the Palestinian Arab people, the Palestine Liberation Organization, are granted participation at the peace talks. In this context they emphasized the significance of the ideological stance of the Warsaw Treaty members which was recently reaffirmed by the Moscow delegation.

The parties praised the significance of the resolutions passed at the Damascus conference of the front of steadfastness, highly appreciated the stance of the Baghdad summit, which raised a fence in front of the separate bargaining. They hailed the agreement of Syria and Iraq in the face of imperialist and Zionist plots. They condemned the imperialist and reactionary attempts which drive at an aggressive pact in the region of the Arab Gulf and the Red Sea. These attempts only raise tension and jeopardize the independent and peaceful development of the peoples in the region.

The party officials ensured their support to the African national liberation movements, condemned NATO's interference into African affairs, and underlined the significance of observing stipulations like non-interference into each other's internal affairs and those of the UN and the African Unity Organization charters, in the Horn of Africa.

They condemned the provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and supported the Vietnamese proposals concerning peaceful settlement of the conflicts with Cambodia.

The negotiating parties established that the movement of non-aligned countries was an important and positive factor of the international policy. They support the movement's fight against imperialism and neo-colonization, and for the elimination of unequal economic relations.

The HSWP and YSP representatives expressed at the talks the intention of their parties to further strengthen relations in the sense of the principles of proletarian internationalism. In order to promote this goal they signed a workplan of cooperation for the years 1979 and 1980. The HSWP delegation is scheduled to return from Aden late tonight.

FINANCE MINISTER FALUVEGI PRESENTS 1979 BUDGET

LD201556Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Dec 78 ID

[Text] The winter session of the National Assembly began at 1100 this morning. Two draft bills will be debated: The agenda includes the state budget for next year and the new penal code. Our parliamentary reporters Julia Tardos and Geza Foldvari report from the assembly: [Tardos] Lajos Faluvedi, minister of finance, has already finished his ministerial report on next year's state budget and as you can tell by the silence, there is currently a recess; the debate will begin again soon.

The session began an hour ago and first of all the agenda order was decided. Apart from the two draft bills, the president of the National Assembly announced that there will be time for questions to the minister--three deputies have so far indicated that they wish to ask questions of members of government at this forum.

[Foldvari] The National Assembly remembered Dr Laszlo Orban, deputy, who died recently and who filled the responsible post of deputy for several terms.

[Tardos] This was followed by a report by Lajos Faluvedi, minister of finance, on the country's budget next year. The minister began by saying that before the budget was worked out, the economic situation of the country was examined in detail, very critically, that is economic processes during the past 3 years of the Fifth 5-Year Plan were examined. The proposals made by the Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly were also evaluated carefully.

To sum up, the main objective of the plan for the people's economy next year is to improve the balance. This is the condition for further development, Lajos Faluvedi, minister of finance, emphasized, and on how it is planned to achieve this he said the following: [Faluvedi--begin recording] Production and national income are calculated to grow at a more moderate pace than in 1978--by 3-4 percent--and within this, we are counting on industrial production growing by almost 4, agricultural production by 3.5 and construction and installation projects by 1 percent.

The economic balance can only improve if, besides a more moderate growth, those exports which are not uneconomic expand strongly and at the same time the growth rate of imports decreases. That is we use less external resources. Within this, the export trade with the CEMA countries will be regulated according to the long-term interstate agreements such that exports will correspond to the possibilities of increasing imports. We cannot continue the [words indistinct] increase in domestic consumption. Therefore, next year, consumption can only show a small increase and stockpiling must decrease. Consumption by the population can only increase by 2.5-3 percent. The continuity in increasing the standard of living can therefore be realised, although it is modest and will not occur at every level.

In my calculations, nominal income will increase less than it did this year but the consumption price level will increase by almost the same amount as this year. Per capita nominal income will rise by an average of 7 percent and the consumption price level by 4.7-4.9 percent. Price increases implemented by the authorities and caused by market factors will both play a part in the increase of the consumption price level, as happened in earlier years. Per capita real income will increase by almost 2 percent. A good supply of products and wider choice of goods is increasingly helping determine living conditions. Not only commerce but production enterprises have much to do to insure that in the supply of goods, the standard reached should be maintained and where the opportunity exists, should improve. [end recording]

[Tardos] The minister went on to enumerate measures which are planned to realize these (?strictly defined) objectives. The modification of economic regulators, a halt to the increase in stocks, regulation of purchasing power and the resolute constriction of unprofitable activity are all included in this.

[Foldvari] Wages are to be more strictly controlled next year as well as the regulations for increasing wages. With this, it is hoped that the average increase in wages will not be more than was planned and that their growth will be more in accordance with the results achieved by enterprises.

[Tardos] The minister went on to give details as to how much of the state's finances will be spent on what in 1979. We would like to build 90,000 homes and at the proposal of the deputies, spend 15 percent more than previously on the maintenance and renovation of existing homes. We are to spend more money also on the construction of schools and modernization of health service establishments but in certain areas we are forced to designate less investment than was envisaged in the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

[Foldvari] Of course, there is money for investments which have already begun but certain new plans will have to be foregone temporarily.

[Tardos] In the concluding part of the minister's report he posed the question put by deputies over and over again: What is the guarantee that our plans and what we envisage will be realized? He put the answer thus: In the light of experience, the question is justified; the question has been put. He then said that leaders of enterprises must strive to make their decisions with the interest of the people's economy at heart. On the other hand, every member of working collectives must definitely contribute to improve (?efficiency). The lead must be consistent and public opinion must form an order of values whereby profitable, commendable work is respected.

[Foldvari] In a few minutes' time, the deputies will listen to Dr Jozsef Bogнар, who will present the committee report on the draft bill; 15 deputies wish to add to the ministerial report.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI COMMENTS ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

ID210840Y Warsaw PAP in English 0514 GMT 21 Dec 78 LD

[Press Review on U.S.-PRC relations]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec, PAP--In connection with the establishing of diplomatic relations between the U.S.A. and China to take place on January 1st next year, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes:

In his TV speech, President Jimmy Carter endeavoured to convince the world public opinion that a decision on the normalization of relations with China was not aimed against any third country whatsoever and that it simply stemmed from the recognition of reality.

If, in fact, it were so, the event would only gain approval. Yet, the truth is that the U.S.A. has been bluntly refusing, for more than 30 years, to approve of the simply existing reality and that, U.S. forces have, in fact, occupied Taiwan. Therefore, since 1949, i.e. since the People's Republic of China was formed, all socialist countries have spared no efforts to persuade Washington to withdraw its forces from Taiwan and normalize relations with Peking.

Why has Washington administration established relations now and not earlier, the daily asks.

There is only one response to this question: Washington's decision is the reaction to the policy of Peking, and that pursued recently in particular. It is also a decision encouraging Peking to continue its policy and an announcement of U.S. support for it.

How is it possible that while President Carter announced that the normalization was not aimed at any third country, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said that Washington-Peking treaty would contribute to the struggle in Asia and the world against big and small hegemony which, in the Chinese political jargon, means that the normalisation would serve both anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese goals?

The question sounds rhetoric in the context of the facts above-mentioned since, undoubtedly, they are a key to understanding the contents of the agreement signed between Washington and Peking. The facts, concludes the daily, imply, speaking cautiously, profound doubts as to whether the true contents of the agreement is normalisation or something else.

30,000 STATE, ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION SLOTS TO BE ABOLISHED

Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 13 Dec 78 p 1 WA

[Article by (J.S.)]

[Text] A discussion is continuing in the Sejm commission concerning the draft Sejm resolution on the national socioeconomic plan and the budget law for 1979, which will be submitted to the deputies at a plenary session next week. Several days ago they were considered by the Sejm Labor and Social Affairs Commission. The deputies devoted an exceptional amount of attention to a matter which has likewise had much exposure for a long time in the columns of our paper.

It is a matter, to put it as briefly as possible, of rationalizing employment and of removing the disproportions and inadequacies which are still found in this area.

There are many of them, about which the deputies spoke clearly and openly, not concealing their opinion that instructions from the top which regulate these matters are not always implemented in practice. This pertains above all to the overgrowth taking place in the state and economic administration.

The draft plan foresees here the reduction of about 30,000 slots. In the great majority of cases these are slots filled by persons who consider themselves--according to their own conceptions--to be managerial cadres. Various directors, deputy directors, managers, and supervisors are sprouting up like the proverbial mushrooms after a rain. Things have reached such a nonsensical pass that, as we wrote recently, there are departments and institutions in which there are more directors than people being managed.

Let no one think that the more directors, the better the work. Generally the opposite happens. Heavily bureaucratized mechanisms are created, in which getting even a minor matter taken care of becomes a problem.

And we must add that it frequently happens that the excessive growth of the managerial cadre takes place at the expense of the implementation of tasks by a given enterprise, for which, above all, it was created. The deputies mentioned here, by way of example, are in agricultural organizations, in which significantly more directors than authentic specialists are being taken on.

Finally, we should recall yet another aspect of this unhealthy phenomenon. It is true that, at a time when the situation begins to reach the absurd, there do occur certain personnel shifts which are forced by top officials. The hitch in this, however, is that these are generally illusory shifts, because they take place in the framework of the same group. People are moved from one administrative office to another, while retaining their old positions, titles, and privileges.

These practices, when observed by workers, are universally criticized; it frequently happens, however, that this criticism brings no concrete results.

It is with approval, therefore, that we ought to emphasize that this time the operation is to be carried out in a completely different manner. The people removed from administration will be requalified and employed in those places where an absence of working hands is most keenly felt, starting with the services and agriculture. The task of the deputies, and also of social control, in the wide sense of the term, will be to insure that this correct principle is observed and that this reduction of slots will not be synonymous with a sudden increase in overtime hours in an office or enterprise affected by the reduction. Even as it is now, these overtime hours are growing in a landslide manner this year in certain areas of the economy, and are exceeding all estimates.

The Labor and Social Affairs Commission has fully approved the draft measure to decrease employment in the administration by 30,000 slots. We should not, of course, expect too much from this maneuver. This is simply because of its small scale--in comparison with the total number of those employed. We ought to trust, however, that this is not the last step on the road to the rationalization of employment and to the indispensable changes in its structure. We also cannot forget about the psychological effect of this decision. It should be conducive, in a socially visible manner, to improving the performance of the managerial cadre, to inspecting it, and to halting its further growth.

PZPR'S WERBLAN ATTENDS MOSCOW ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE

ID201144Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] A scientific conference devoted to the 30th anniversary of the PZPR and the 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Poland was held yesterday in Moscow. Andrzej Werblan, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and director of the Institute of Fundamental Problems of Marxism-Leninism at the PZPR Central Committee, took part. Much attention was centered during this conference on the comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and PZPR.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES OFFICERS OF BEST UNITS

AU151329Y Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report signed W.M.: "High Discipline and Good Work Organization Are Foundations of Effective Implementation of Tasks--Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo Member and Minister of National Defense Meets Officers of Outstanding Units"]

[Excerpts] During the meeting a speech was made by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. In his speech the minister of national defense presented tasks resulting from the current state of discipline, a fundamental component of the combat readiness of the armed forces. He also mapped out the main lines of training and educational as well as preventive activities aimed at further strengthening discipline. He stressed the importance of continually ennobling the relations among people. He also pointed to the role of service and social links and entire collectives in developing discipline attitudes in soldiers and worthy external representation of the armed forces.

Accenting the great importance of military and social discipline, he stressed that its suitable development requires the united ideological and educational work and organization of commanders, the party-political apparatus and party and youth organizations. The key importance in this activity is held by the scrupulous observance of the provisions of the military regulations, the ethical principles of the regular cadre, the socialist norms in relations among people, and self-control and discipline of each soldier.

In conclusion the minister of national defense thanked all the commanders and officers of the outstanding units for their fruitful work to date, stressing that their experience and the methods of preventive and educational activities tested in practice will be propagated in other units.

During the meeting, the minister of national defense presented a group of outstanding officers commemorative medals minted on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

During a cordial and direct conversation with commanders and deputy commanders for political affairs, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski showed a lively interest in the problems agitating them, in the training and educational activities of young soldiers, in the methods of countering negative phenomena, in the letter sent out by the Military Council, and in other problems.

BRIEFS

NEW TELEVISION RELAY STATION--The people of Jedlina Zdroj, the holiday resort near Walbrzych, will be able to receive the television second program. A steel aerial tower and a building housing the relay station have already been erected. Most of the work has been done voluntarily by the people of Jedlina. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING 19 DEC

AU192120Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2054 GMT 19 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec, AGERPRES--On December 19, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, chaired the meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The Executive Political Committee approved the bill of profits completed by proposals made during public debates and analyses in ministries, central and local bodies, industrial centrals, enterprises, agricultural production cooperatives, handicraft and consumer cooperatives.

The Executive Political Committee also approved the bill of education with the amendments following public debates and analyses made together with the teaching staff and the active of the children and youth organizations.

The proposals were approved for improving the customs duties code of the Socialist Republic of Romania previously submitted for debate to the collective management bodies of ministries, of other central bodies, centrals and enterprises carrying on foreign trade activity.

Pointing to the special importance of these bills to be discussed with the broad masses of working people, the Executive Political Committee decided that they should be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for enactment.

Debating the report on the evolution of prices and tariffs in the January 1-September 30, 1978 the Executive Political Committee voted that they were at the inferior limit planned for the current year. Compared with 1975, the retail price and tariff index in the first nine months of this year reached only 103.2 per cent as to 103.7-104.3 per cent initially envisaged for 1978 in the five-year plan. This demonstrates that the economic and social development of Romania takes place in conditions of ensuring a financial-monetary balance, a sound money circulation, a steady and effective rise in the people's standard of living.

According to the five-year plan provisions, which establish that the index of retail prices and tariffs be 105-106 per cent by the end of 1980, the prices of some products for children will rise next year, too, with a view to making these products profitable. So that the respective increases should not bear negatively on the families with several children, the Executive Political Committee decided that the monthly state child benefit rise 10 lei per each children, amounting to 480-500 million lei a year, fully covering thus these price increases. Taking into account the fact that the provisions of the state budget for military expenditures next year are much superior than those of 1978, the necessary funds for increasing the state child benefit will be secured by cutting down military expenditures. This measure will not affect the adequate equipment of the armed forces, the strengthening of their combat capacity, the necessary conditions for defending the homeland, its independence and sovereignty.

The Executive Political Committee established measures which guarantee that the prices further develop within the planned limits, so that the results obtained in all spheres of the national economy be reflected in the continual growth of the material and cultural standards of the working people.

The Executive Political Committee also asked the economic and financial bodies to act most firmly for the steady improvement of the quality of products and services to the population, for the diversification of the product assortments and the rhythmic supply of food and industrial goods, strictly observing the law concerning the fixing and application of prices and tariffs. Likewise, it asked that, as part of the actions for making all fields of activity profitable, fresh measures should be taken for diminishing the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials, of fuel and electric power, particularly taking into account that a considerable share of them are imported and that the prices of power, materials and basic commodities are steadily rising in the foreign market.

The Executive Political Committee decided that the pensions of war cripples be increased, so that their lowest pension amount to 1,400 lei. Likewise, it decided that the pensions of disabled servicemen be also increased, their lowest pension being of 1,250 lei. The allowance for the attendants of war cripples and disabled servicemen shall reach 500 lei. By these measures, a 52 per cent rise on an average in the pensions of these categories of people is secured.

The Executive Political Committee listened to a report on the preparation of the foreign trade plan for the 1979-1980 period. The Executive Political Committee appreciated the broad prospects opened by the protocols and contracts concluded, which are under way, on the basis of which the economic, technical and scientific cooperation of Romania with all socialist countries will further develop, in the interest of a faster economic and social development of each country, of successfully building the new social order. This corresponds fully to the consistent orientation of the Romanian party and state of strengthening the friendship, collaboration and solidarity with all socialist countries grounded on the principles of equality and mutual regard, of comradely mutual assistance.

The Executive Political Committee also discussed the prospects of expanding the cooperation with the developing countries, with the other states of the world, irrespective of the social system, in keeping with Socialist Romania's firm policy of active participation in the international division of labour, in the world exchange of values.

At the same time, the Executive Political Committee pointed to the existence of certain difficulties in the foreign trade caused by the world economic crisis, by the raw materials and energy crisis. The about 15 per cent increase of the oil price in the world market will generate new complicated problems in the fuel supply of this country--and in fact of all oil importer states. Starting from this fact, the Executive Political Committee asked all the economic ministries, centrals and enterprises to firmly act for the continual reduction of energy consumption, for the improvement of production technologies, elimination of any form of waste, the setting up of a strict economizing regime, for higher efficiency of the entire economic activity, so that the additional expenses due to the increase in oil prices could be retrieved.

The Executive Political Committee also recommended the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the other ministries to show particular care for turning to best account the Romanian goods in the world market, for intensifying trade activity and economic cooperation, for raising the efficiency of the Romanian foreign trade.

Then, the Executive Political Committee discussed the report regarding the organization and the development of the "Song to Romania" national festival.

It considered that the second stage of the festival--already started--proves, by the level and diversity of its events, the political and educational value of this important action started on the initiative of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Then, the Executive Political Committee examined the way in which the first stage of the Dacia national competition was organized and developed, competition meant to ensure the powerful and multilateral development of physical education, sports and tourism.

The Executive Political Committee also discussed and approved the bill for amending law No 18 of 1968, regarding the control over the source of certain goods unlawfully acquired by natural persons. The approved amendments to the law No 18 are meant to intensify the activity of preventing people from appropriating goods by illegal means, of firmly applying the laws of the state, of the principles of socialist ethics and equity. The amendments suggested envisage among others the participation of the workers' representatives--elected by the general meetings of the working people--in investigation commissions and in the panel of judges at all levels. At the same time, for guiding and controlling--at an all-country level--the activity of the bodies in charge of finding out and investigating the cases of illegal appropriation of goods the setting up of a central commission was decided, led by the chairman of the Central Council of Worker's Control over Economic and Social Activity.

The Executive Political Committee debated and approved the measures regarding the wider application of the shorter work-week programme in 1978. Some 1,371,500 working people, that is 19.5 per cent of the whole working personnel, have benefited this year by a shorter work-week according to the decision of the national conference of the party of December 1977. The Executive Political Committee debated the activity of the party bodies and organizations, of the working people's councils of the economic units which, according to the schedule approved by the party leadership, already benefited by the shorter work-week. It was noted that a number of industrial units have not met the conditions for proceeding to a shorter work-week. Taking into account the particular political and social importance of this action, the Executive Political Committee asked the collective management bodies of the ministries, centrals and enterprises to start applying firmly the set of measures of the programme approved by the national conference of the party. For the next year, the shorter work-week program stipulates that the share of the working personnel benefiting by it be 55-60 per cent, falling within the limits envisaged by the national RCP conference. Priority has been given this time too to the branches and sectors in which a great number of women are working and which have difficult working conditions. It is necessary to adopt political and organizational measures, so that all enterprises should observe the compulsory criteria for a day off, and especially to fulfil the plan at all indices.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the official visit of friendship Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Administration Military Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, paid to Romania over December 5-7.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved the fruitful results of the Romanian-Ethiopian top-level dialogue which marks a significant moment in the evolution of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the two countries and peoples.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam that passed in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem, confidence and understanding, and that highlighted the common wish to confer ever broader dimensions, an ever richer content to the good Romanian-Ethiopian relations.

The resolve of the two sides to amplify and deepen the cooperation between the two countries is tellingly expressed by the understandings reached by the two heads of state, by the documents concluded in Bucharest.

The Executive Political Committee pointed to the great importance of the declaration of the Socialist Republic of Romania and socialist Ethiopia signed by the two presidents, declaration which proclaims the will of the two countries to expand and deepen their cooperation on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, principles that are imposing themselves ever more vigorously in the international life.

Stress was laid also on the significance of the documents concluded between the governments of the two countries: The economic and technical cooperation agreement--under which the Romanian-Ethiopian joint government commission of economic, technical and scientific cooperation is set up--and the credit agreement.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its conviction that on the basis of the understandings reached, of the documents signed, the economic, political, scientific and cultural relation will steadily develop, the cooperation in production will intensify, the commercial relations will expand and diversify, the friendship and solidarity of the Romanian and Ethiopian peoples will strengthen still more.

At the same time, emphasis was placed on the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mengistu Haile Mariam on international developments. On the resolve of the two countries to closely cooperate internationally, firmly supporting the peoples' struggle for liberty, independence and self-dependent development, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against any form of domination and oppression, the racist policy of apartheid, contributing to the eradication of underdevelopment and to the building of a new world economic order, to the establishment of a climate of detente and security in Europe, in Africa and on the other continents, to the engineering of a world of peace and equal collaboration among nations.

Unanimously approving the understandings reached during the Romanian-Ethiopian top-level dialogue, the documents signed, the Executive Political Committee established measures necessary for their carrying into effect, for the more intense and multilateral development of the relations between Romania and Ethiopia, between the two peoples, in their interest and to their benefit, to the benefit of progress, understanding and peace throughout the world.

The Executive Political Committee discussed and solved routine problems of party and state activity.

CEAUSESCU COMMENTS ON DEFENSE SPENDING, NATIONAL INCOME

LD202218Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2035 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec, AGERPRES--Referring to Romania's foreign policy in the speech he made at the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People, President Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Of course, we focus our activity on the implementation of the 1978 plan, of the programme worked out by the eleventh congress of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism.

Implementing this programme we meet first of all the interests of our people, firmly resolved to build the new system in concordance with its will and fundamental aspirations. At the same time, we make thus an ever more important contribution to the enhancement, the might and prestige of socialism, to the general social progress, to the promotion of a new international policy of solving the problems among states by means of negotiations, to detente, security and peace throughout the world.

As is known, our contribution to the settlement of the international issues, to the cause of peace cannot be conceived unless we ensure the development of socialist construction in the best conditions, the economic and social consolidation of the country, the raise of the people's material and cultural standards. The better the results in this domain, the bigger the force and capacity of our country--just as of other countries--to contribute to detente and peace.

As it goes without saying that without detente and peace we cannot implement our programme of socialist construction, therefore the struggle for socialism and for peace is a unitary whole, is the fundamental orientation of our party and state policy.

As you know, the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty participating states that was held in Moscow last month adopted a declaration that gives prime of place precisely to the struggle for detente, for halting the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear in particular, for collaboration and peace the world over. As I have mentioned several times, this declaration which was unanimously adopted, respects the wish of the participating states to do everything possible for detente and peace.

We are determined to spare no effort to stop the arms race, to put an end to the imperialist policy of strength and (?dictate) to promote new relations between states, [word indistinct] equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, on non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, on renunciation of threat or use of force. We must build such an international climate so that each nation can feel safe, concentrate its forces on its economic and social development, without fearing any aggression.

I would like to affirm at the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People too that our party and government will spare no effort to make their contribution to the promotion of the policy of detente, to the reduction of arming, to the cause of disarmament and peace. We shall work unabatedly for developing countries, with the other states of the world, regardless of social system, strengthen solidarity with all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces. We shall also develop the collaboration with the developing countries, contributing thus to the engineering of a new international economic order. We are firmly resolved to intensify the cooperation with all the peoples of the world in the service of progress and peace. It must be well understood, dear comrades, that not even for one moment have we thought to underestimate or neglect the problems related to the strengthening of the country's defence capacity. We know well that, until disarmament is not implemented, until the military blocs are not simultaneously abolished, we have not the right to disregard the strengthening of the defence capacity of our armed forces. Their equipment [words indistinct] that they can fulfil their mission of safeguarding the independence and sovereignty of the homeland under any circumstance.

We also consider that, in case of an imperialist aggression in Europe, according to the pledges we assumed, we shall fulfil our duty and act for rejecting it, although we are convinced that, in the present-day international situation--and I would say that after the Moscow meeting, the events confirm this--there is no danger of [word indistinct] military actions, of an imminent war. It is precisely therefore that we have to do everything for carrying into effect the measures envisaged concerning the cutting down of military expenditures, concerning disarmament.

As a matter of fact, comrades, we have to say openly that [words indistinct] and are still making very great efforts as regards military expenditures. (?Indeed) Romania's budget is made public--so are the budgets of the other countries--but probably only few have analyzed them thoroughly. In fact, if we made a summary analysis, we could see, unfortunately, that military expenditures grew more than the national income did. The annual rise of these expenditures is higher than that of the national income. It is obvious that this situation can no longer continue as such without endangering the implementation of the programme of the country's economic and social development and of raising the people's living standard.

Hence, being steadily preoccupied and taking all measures for securing the country's defence capacity, the equipment of the army, we have to achieve a balance and an adequate ratio between the growth of the national income and the rise in military spending. Our party and state leadership considers that we must pay due attention to achieving an equitable ratio in this respect. Until disarmament measures and other measures aiming at detente are implemented, we must allot only as much as it appears absolutely necessary so that our (?army) [words indistinct] capacity of defending its independence [words indistinct] its duties.

I have insisted on these problems although they were not included in the agenda, since they are inseparably linked to the fulfillment of the 1979 plan, to carrying through the programme elaborated by the eleventh congress. Great attention must be paid to rationally using the means we have for a balanced development of all sectors, hence the (?defence) capacity, too, securing the fast advance of the homeland on all planes, the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society, (?including) the people's standard of living.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PLENUM OF WORKING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL 20 DEC

AU201130Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] The Working People's National Council began a plenum today in Bucharest, chaired by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. The debates are attended by members of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, members of the Executive Bureau of the Working People's National Council, ministers, leaders of industrial centrals and units, working people from industry, transport and construction, members of the councils of working people.

The arrival of the party secretary general and president of the republic at the Romanian Athenaeum, where the plenum is held, was greeted by applause and shouts from the numerous inhabitants of Bucharest, who thus expressed their endorsement, like that of all the people, of the domestic and international policies consistently promoted by our party and state in the interest of Socialist Romania's development, and of peace and friendship among peoples. These ideas were also emphasized at the debates, which are being held on the unanimously adopted agenda. The agenda runs as follows:

--Report on the activities of the collective management bodies in industrial central and enterprises;

--Report on pledges to overfulfill the 1979 industrial production plans;

--Action plan for the organization and proceedings of the general meetings of working people during the period January-February 1979;

--Proposals for the socialist competition in 1979;

--Expanding the application of the reduced work week in 1979;

--Draft bill on the obligation of the working personnel employed in responsible posts to declare privately owned valuables;

--Working plan of the Working People's National Council in industry, transport and construction for the period between December 1978-December 1979.

These important matters were also discussed yesterday at the meeting of the Executive Bureau of the Working People's National Council. At this hour the proceedings of the plenum continue.

CEAUSESCU GREETES BREZHNEV ON BIRTHDAY, AWARD

AU211016Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 21 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Dec AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a congratulatory telegram in behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of the Romanian people, on his birthday and on his being conferred the order "Lenin" by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state, for activity deployed in the service of the general interests of socialism and peace in the world.

I am expressing my confidence, the telegram reads, that the relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration on multiple planes between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will develop ever more, in keeping with the understandings we have come to, in the interest of socialist and communist construction in our countries.

RCP, JAPANESE CP DELEGATIONS CONFER IN BUCHAREST

AU201058Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest 20 Dec, AGERPRES--Vasile Musat, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., and Ghizela Vass, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., met Tsuyoshi Toko, member of the C.C. of the Communist Party of Japan, head of the international department of the C.P.J., who is visiting Romania at the invitation of the C.C. of the R.C.P. On the occasion the sides informed each other of the present activity and preoccupations of the two parties and had an exchange of views on some aspects of the present international life and of the communist and working class movements. The meeting and talks passed in an atmosphere of warm comradely friendship, characteristic of the relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Japan.

Ceausescu Receives Japanese Official

AU201940Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest 20 Dec, AGERPRES--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, received Tsuyoshi Toki, member of the CC of the Communist Party of Japan, chief of the international affairs department, now visiting Romania at the invitation of CC of the RCP.

During the interview, reference was made with satisfaction to the relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity between the RCP and the CPJ, and the common wish was reiterated to further develop these relations, to act for expanding the relations of cooperation between Romania and Japan on multiple planes, in the interest of both peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and international understanding. Opinions were also exchanged on aspects of the present-day international life and of the communist and working class movement.

The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm comradely friendship characteristic of the relations existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Japan.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FRENCH MINISTER'S VISIT

AU181700Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 78 p 3 AU

[Text of joint Romanian-French communique released in Bucharest on December 18 on visit by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet]

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Jean Francois-Poncet, the minister of foreign affairs of the French Republic, paid an official visit to Romania from 16-18 December 1978.

During the visit, the French foreign minister was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

On this occasion, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the coming visit Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, will pay to Romania at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

This visit will constitute a new expression of the traditional friendship between the Romanian and French peoples, and will give a new and great impetus to the development of Romanian-French relations.

During the talks, which took place in a very cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding, the two ministers examined the current stage of bilateral relations and their prospects for the future. They noted that the continuous development of the Romanian-French relations is in keeping with the two countries' interests, and contributes to the cause of peace and detente in Europe and throughout the world. They reasserted their governments' determination to continue efforts to expand and intensify Romanian-French cooperation in all areas, and advocated new measures to expand and diversify economic cooperation, and to develop commercial exchanges in an intensive and balanced manner. They agreed to undertake new efforts to increase the volume and quality of cultural, scientific and technical exchanges.

During their exchange of views on the international situation, the two ministers noted that their stances on most issues are identical or close. They stressed that detente must be asserted in Europe and in the world, and that each country must participate actively and freely in this process. Thus, the two ministers insisted that all the states which participated in the CSCE must implement all the principles and provisions of the Final Act.

The two ministers examined disarmament questions in detail and stressed the need for specific measures to halt the arms race and to achieve general and total disarmament, under efficient international control and considering the right of each state to security. They emphasized the interest manifest in a conference of all states which signed the Final Act of Helsinki, to deal with disarmament in Europe.

The two ministers reasserted the need for further efforts to establish a new, just and equitable world economic order, and stressed that peace is necessary for development. They emphasized the need to solve the conflicts and tension that still exist in the world through negotiations among the interested sides.

The ministers expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks, as well as their conviction that this visit by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet will make an important contribution to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and France. They agreed that the two Foreign Ministries should continue their contacts on questions of common interest.

The French foreign minister thanked the Romanian foreign minister for his hospitality, and invited him to pay an official visit to France. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MANESCU RECEIVES SYRIAN HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER

AU201942Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec, AGERPRES--On Wednesday, Prime Minister Manea Manescu received Shakir al-Fahham, minister of higher education of the Syrian Arab Republic, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview, they pointed with satisfaction to the upward course of the Romanian-Syrian relations of friendship, stressing the fact that they are steadily developing. They also discussed aspects of the collaboration between the two countries in education, fresh possibilities of expanding and diversifying them being highlighted.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON ARMS RACE, OIL PRICE RISE

AU201113Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 20 Dec 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 20 Dec, AGERPRES--The decision recently adopted by the 13 OPEC countries to raise substantially the oil price has stirred keen reactions the world over, reads an editorial in the December 20 issue of daily SCINTEIA.

The official declarations of numerous world capital cities, commentaries in the international press have as common feature the worry, anxiety as to the consequences this decision will have on multiple planes.

As is known, the tremendous majority of the world states are oil importers, so that the rise in its price, officially motivated by the OPEC countries with the effects of inflation phenomena, will affect one way or another almost all world peoples.

Inevitably, the oil becoming more expensive will first affect the developing countries which are engrossed in a great effort for overcoming the lag behind, will negatively work on the carrying through of their programmes of industrialization, of liquidation of underdevelopment and of building a modern economy, as a matter of fact, even for the developed countries, the OPEC measures give rise to acute problems. Being decided under conditions of persisting phenomena of economic crisis, it can be appreciated that the oil price rise is of a nature to lead to increasing inflation and disparities in the balances of payments.

Under such conditions, it becomes even more necessary that all states, all peoples of the world pay greater heed to a most economical utilization of the raw material resources, of oil in particular, take measures to reduce the negative consequences of the present price rise, most rationally spend the social funds.

The more so under the current conditions, when the oil price rise will be an additional burden to the big majority of the peoples, is it necessary that other burdens be reduced--the military expenditures first of all. As it is well known, all material assets, financial resources of any society are produced by peoples. Or, to earmark considerably increased amounts of money to the vital necessities of economic development, of programs and thriving of each country and to concomitantly increase the military expenditures means to burden the peoples with excessive difficulties, to face them with questions that cannot be solved.

The fact cannot be overlooked either, that military expenditures are a factor feeding inflation which is in turn, as mentioned, one of the main justifications of the decision to raise the oil price. At the same time, the arms race diverts from the peace production tremendous amounts of natural resources--oil included, for instance, even in peace-time, the quantity of oil products used annually for military purposes is equal to the total consumption of the countries on a whole continent--Africa.

Given these realities, the only logical solution that can be drawn is that, alongside other measures on most rationally using and economising oil, on intensifying the efforts toward discovering new energy resources--firm action is needed toward freezing and cutting down military expenditures, toward achieving disarmament. Obviously, the achievement of an equilibrium, in harmony with the natural concern of the states with ensuring their security, should not be looked for upwards, by intensifying the arming, but, on the contrary, downwards, by continually reducing their level.

Romania, just as other countries, concerns herself with securing, under the current international conditions, her capacity of defending its socialist gains, the homeland's independence and sovereignty. Taking account of the big tasks of socio-economic construction, of the need for continually raising the living standard of the people--fundamental objectives of building the socialist society--the R.C.P. and the Romanian state concern themselves with maintaining within rational, reasonable limits, the military expenditures. At the same time, Romania considers it necessary that each and every state, every nation approach the questions of military expenditures in a new spirit, intensifying the efforts for a fastest possible switch over to measures on halting the arms race, on disarmament. It is this way that should lead to both the continual cutting down of military expenditures and the promotion of a new policy in the world, to the establishment of an atmosphere of confidence and detente guaranteeing the security of every nation, ensuring the advance toward a world without weapons and wars, a world of peace and collaboration.

Coming thus to the fore once more is the organic link between the orientation toward a policy of peace and the demands of economic development of all countries, all peoples on the road of progress and civilization. At the same time, the imbalances the world economy permanently undergoes, with deep-going implications on all peoples' efforts to build a better life, of material and spiritual welfare, demonstrate how imperiously necessary is it to build a new international economic order, meant to allow for providing new, equitable bases to the inter-state economic relations, to the harmonious development of the whole of mankind.

BRIEFS

CYPRIOT MINISTER--Bucharest, 13 Dec, AGERPRES--Madreas Papayeorgyiou of the Republic of Cyprus, arrived in Bucharest on December 13, at the invitation of the Romanian Government. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 13 Dec 78 AV]

UPCOMING VANCE-GROMYKO TALKS VIEWED OPTIMISTICALLY

TANJUG Report

ID202326Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2101 GMT 20 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Washington, December 20 (TANJUG)--U.S. President Carter has expressed the hope that the forthcoming talks in Geneva between U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko will result in the conclusion of a new SALT treaty. The U.S. President said that if a new treaty were concluded, he would immediately invite Leonid Brezhnev to visit Washington as early as mid-January.

This highly indicative official statement supports convictions here that the Vance-Gromyko talks tomorrow and the day after will be the final talks on SALT II and could lead to a Brezhnev-Carter summit, at which the two leaders would sign the new treaty.

Except for Carter's statement, U.S. officials refrain from predicting the coming meeting's full success since several previous Vance-Gromyko meetings have failed to live up to such expectations. However, unofficially, the conviction of full success forthcoming is the strongest ever. Two elements in support of such optimism are particularly set out. First, that Vance and Gromyko, as they themselves stated after the Moscow meeting in October, would not be meeting again if they were not certain of bringing the talks to a successful close. Second, that the present moment best suits both Moscow and Washington for concluding a new SALT treaty, a treaty on which depend both overall relations between the two countries and also the two countries' engagement in international affairs. The normalization of Chinese-U.S. relations will have no negative effect on the "SALT II" talks, it is said furthermore.

Last night President Carter said that he has received "a very favourable message" from Brezhnev and that, doubtless, it can be said that new U.S. relations with China will not pose any additional barriers to the successful conclusion of the SALT II treaty. On the contrary, it is unofficially considered here, that the new U.S.-Chinese friendship is one of the new momentums urging the Soviet Union to conclude the SALT II treaty as soon as possible and to advance its relations with the United States in various areas.

U.S. Secretary of State Vance and other U.S. officials have been saying in the last few days that an important progress has been achieved since the October meeting in Moscow in settling the remaining questions still hindering the conclusion of the SALT II treaty. However, they also added that major questions have been left for the Geneva meeting. According to local reports, this relates more to technical than political aspects of the new agreement.

Sundic Comments

ID210645Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 78 ID

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign policy commentary is devoted to the forthcoming meeting between Gromyko and Vance in Geneva. Are the prospects for a SALT-II agreement more favorable than before, or will Moscow's doubts about the Chinese-U.S. agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations have the effect of producing nothing new from the forthcoming missiles talks. Milika Sundic speaks about this:

[Sundic] In the series of long and difficult negotiations, Gromyko and Vance must once again review the possibility of signing an agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. No one, however, dares go into predictions as to how their latest meeting in Geneva will end. Before Vance's recent visit to Moscow it was believed that the differences in standpoints would be removed, and that the SALT-II agreement would at last be initialled. But it didn't come to that. True, neither the United States nor the Soviets considered the Moscow meeting to have been unsuccessful, even if it emerged later that the two sides have diametrically opposed standpoints on a number of key points in the agreement.

In the meantime, the two blocs have adopted decisions to increase arms expenditures and have thereby brought into doubt the significance of the agreement on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, even if it were to be signed shortly. SALT-II has, after all, long since been surpassed, and if things were left at that, it would lose not only its military-strategic but also its political significance. Mistrust between the two superpowers and the two blocs becomes more profound every day, and the latest developments in the international situation give little hope for any essential change to come about in this respect.

A number of the member-countries of the Warsaw military alliance, in contrast to the West, reacted very unfavorably to the agreement to establish diplomatic relations signed by the governments of the United States and the PRC. It is hard to say how much this decision will affect the Geneva talks between Gromyko and Vance, even though, however, one should not exclude the possibility of Gromyko taking a firmer stand than he would have done had the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations not come about. The West has otherwise been subjected to severe criticism by the Soviet press due to, as the latter puts it, the West's gracious attitude towards China's intentions of buying modern weaponry. As concerns Vance's attitude, the U.S. position at present could be either unyielding or flexible. That is, it is hardly likely that Gromyko's reproaches regarding the normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations will have any influence on Vance's conduct, even if, on the other hand, the United States no longer has such reasons for dragging their feet over the signing of a SALT-II agreement. With the aim of establishing more balanced relations with both China and the USSR both a SALT-II agreement and a meeting with Brezhnev would suit Carter. All the more so since the United States will lose nothing in strength even if it were to accept the Soviet variant of the agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons.

Finally, Washington feels that the Soviet Union is also more interested in an agreement for political reasons than for military-strategic reasons. Missiles are, after all, not the cause of Soviet-U.S. differences of opinion, but are only an accompaniment to the opposing interests of the two great powers on the broad expanses of the international scene. So, when all is added together, one gets the impression that the Soviet-U.S. haggling over SALT-II will not last long. The two powers are, to judge by all events, nearer to an agreement now than they were before, but this presupposes corresponding concessions by both sides, such as has always been the case up until now.

TITO VISITS KARDELJ IN LJUBLJANA 20 DEC

ID201604Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 20 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Ljubljana--In Ljubljana this morning President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito called on Comrade Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. President Tito had a long, friendly talk with Comrade Kardelj and his wife Pepca, at which Sergej Kraigher, Franc Popit, Stane Dolanc and Ivan Macek were also present.

President Tito arrived in Ljubljana at 0900. He was accompanied by Franc Popit and Stane Dolanc. At the railroad station he was welcomed by Sergej Kraigher, Milan Kucan, Dr Anton Vratusa, Mitja Ribicic, Janez Zemljarić, Marjān Rozic, Marjan Orožen, Col Gen Franc Tavcar and Lt Col Gen Branko Jercic.

Accompanied by Sergej Kraigher, Dr Anton Vratusa and Marjan Orožen, President Tito left Ljubljana at 1100.

22 DECEMBER ARMY DAY CELEBRATIONS BEGIN

Order of the Day Issued

ID210042Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 20 Dec 78 ID

["Order of the Day"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces has issued the following order:

"In honor of the military holiday of Yugoslav Army Day, 22 December, I order that on 21 December a 15-gun salute be fired from 24 field pieces in the capital city of the SFRY, Belgrade, and a 10-gun salute from 12 field pieces in the capital cities of the socialist republics--Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd.

[Signed] Yugoslav Marshal Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces.

Army Chiefs Congratulate Tito

ID210054Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0945 GMT 20 Dec 78 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, secretary of the LCY Organization Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army, have sent Yugoslav Marshal Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, the following message of greetings to mark Yugoslav People's Army Day:

Comrade Marshal: On behalf of all members of the Yugoslav People's Army we congratulate you on 22 December, Army Day. On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of our army all our thoughts, our admiration and gratitude are directed to you, our supreme commander, the chief strategist of all our wartime and postwar victories, the legendary leader of the revolution, founder of new Yugoslavia and tireless architect of our socialist self-managing society.

The members of the army are inspired and trained by your example and by the example of the fearless warriors which you led under the banner of the party from victory to victory in the fateful days of our national liberation struggle. Therefore, the new generations of soldiers and officers are proud that they have been entrusted with the honorable and responsible duty of watching over the freedom of this country and over the heritage of the revolution in the same ranks with experienced soldiers.

The members of the Yugoslav People's Army accepted unanimously the recommendations and tasks of the 11th LCY Congress, and they promise you that they will be in the front ranks of those fighting to implement them. In this spirit we will exert all our abilities in order to accomplish the tasks which you, the LCY and our socialist community set before us.

Congratulating you on Army Day, the men and officers of the Yugoslav People's Army send you their warm greetings and the wish that you may for a long time to come be at the head of our armed forces and our socialist community.

[Signed] Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of General Staff; Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; and Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, secretary of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

MORE ON ACTIVITIES AT LCY CC SESSION

Delegation to SAWPY Elected

LD210824Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee today adopted the decision on the election of the LCY Central Committee's delegation to the SAWPY Federal Conference and to the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The following have been elected to the delegation of the LCY Central Committee to the SAWPY Federal Conference: Dragoljub Stavrev, Sinan Hasani, Katlin Hajnal, AndraJ Marinc and Hamdija Pozderac.

The following have been elected members of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference from the delegation of the LCY Central Committee: Dragoslav Markovic, Vojo Srzentic, Dusan Dragosavac, Dragoljub Stavrev and Sinan Hasani.

The delegation of the LCY Central Committee in the SAWPY Federal Conference and members of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference, elected from its participants, will actively and democratically participate in the discussion and solution of all socio-political problems and in the initiation of initiatives and proposals in these SAWPY organs. Proceeding from the program and policy of the LCY, the delegates of the LCY Central Committee will be free in the SAWPY Federal Conference and its Presidium to voice their views and to adopt stances, except when the Central Committee mandates them to advocate the stance on a certain question adopted by the Central Committee.

When it considers it necessary, the delegation may ask the LCY Central Committee (or the LCY Presidium) to adopt a political stance on a certain question which is on the agenda of the SAWPY Federal Conference or its Presidium. The delegation of the LCY Central Committee in the SAWPY Federal Conference is duty bound to inform the LCY Central Committee from time to time directly or through the LCY Presidium about its activity.

Orientation Program for 1979 Adopted

LD210826Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee today adopted the orientation program for its work in 1979. Its basic themes include topical ideopolitical questions concerning the earning, allocation and distribution of income and personal incomes, the question of the material position of the economy and its reproductive ability, ideopolitical and organizational training within the League of Communists, and political problems and tasks of the young generation. Another theme concerns the role of Yugoslavia in the movement for nonalignment. The LCY Central Committee will also consider the ideopolitical bases of the socioeconomic development of Yugoslavia in the period 1981-85.

These themes have been proposed in conjunction with the suggestions of the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and the Council of Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia.

DJURANOVIC ATTENDS SFRY ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUUM SESSION

LD211016Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Presidium of the SFRY Assembly, together with the presidents of the republican and provincial assemblies, today examined the results of the coordination carried out so far on the standpoints of the republican and provincial assemblies in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces concerning the policy of realizing the Yugoslav social plan in the coming years; the draft work programs of the SFRY Assembly chambers; the program orientation, and the basic tasks facing the assembly chambers in this mandate period. The session was chaired by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly.

Also taking part in the work of the session were Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Mika Spiljak, president of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Ilija Vakić, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Dr Ivo Margan and Andrej Marinc, vice presidents of the Federal Executive Council; and Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance.

According to the assembly Secretariat for Information, the introductory report on the course and results of the coordination of the standpoints of the republican and provincial assemblies on the policy of realizing the Yugoslav social plan in 1979 was delivered by Zoran Polić. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke about the part played by the Federal Executive Council in the process of coordinating the standpoints of the republican and provincial assemblies, and about the standpoints which have not been reconciled.

It was stressed at the session that this year work began earlier, with a review of the working texts of the resolution and other documents setting out the policy of realization of the medium-term plan. This practice was given a positive assessment, and it was stressed that in the future, too, such a method should be used, and further improved, and that the weaknesses which have been noticed should be eliminated, and that this method should be extended to the preparation of other documents.

It was stated that the coordination of the standpoints of the republican and provincial assemblies concerning the resolution on economic policy for next year has been practically concluded. In the committee of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces work is continuing on the coordination of the standpoints of the republican and provincial assemblies on the remaining questions. In the committees work is also in progress on the coordination of standpoints concerning the volume of expenditure of the federal budget for 1979, and the rebalancing for 1978, with the accompanying documents, which are also to be put to this year's last session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. Also on the federal council agenda for the same day is the adoption of the federal budget for 1979.

In connection with the state of affairs regarding the conclusion of remaining social agreements, it was stated at the session that agreements on ferrous metallurgy and social activities are of particular interest before they are adopted. It was stated that work on the adoption of social agreements on debts abroad and on petroleum should be intensively continued next year. It is planned that agreement on debts should be reached in the first 3 months, and on petroleum in the first half of next year.

It was underlined that the experience gained from this year's work on the resolution on economic policy for next year points to the fact that in the very first quarter of next year an agreement should be concluded regarding the form and content of documents on the realization of the Yugoslav social plan.

This, as it was stressed, is in accordance with the development of the delegate system, which demands the increasingly strong involvement of delegate assemblies and of the broader self-managing base in the preparation of definite proposals and acts for assembly decisionmaking.

An exchange of opinions on the draft programs of work of the SFRY Assembly chambers for 1979 was carried out at the session, and also on the program orientation and tasks of the assembly chambers up until 1982. An agreement was also reached about the methodology of work in drawing up these documents.

PRESIDENCY ASSESSES CEAUSESCU, RAHMAN, MENGISTU VISITS

ID201943Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 30 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 20, (TANJUG)--The Presidency of Yugoslavia has assessed the recent visits to Yugoslavia of Nicolae Ceausescu, Ziaur Rahman and Mengistu Haile Mariam as conducive to the further consolidation of bilateral relations and the promotion of equal international cooperation and the struggle for preserving world peace on the basis of the principles of non-alignment.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia, with ranking federal officials participating, today reviewed the recent visits to Yugoslavia of the heads of state of Romania, Bangladesh and Ethiopia.

MORE ON VISIT OF RSFSR SOLOMENTSEV-LED DELEGATION

ID210638Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2030 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received in Belgrade Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR and head of the delegation of the RSFSR.

During the talks, held in a friendly atmosphere, pleasure was expressed about the development of relations between the countries and parties. It was stressed that meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY, have made a particularly important contribution to this process. Mutual interest in further promotion of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation was emphasized during the talks. The meeting was attended by Stambolic, president of the Serbian Assembly, and Radionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

The RSFSR government delegation also held a meeting today with Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Serbian Socialist Republic. The envoys from the RSFSR also had talks with Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Assembly. During these friendly conversations, questions of developing links between the two republics were discussed.

The members of the delegation laid a wreath at the cemetery where Soviet and Yugoslav soldiers, who fell in the battle for the liberation of Belgrade from Hitlerite occupiers, are buried.

MACEDONIAN-BULGARIAN BORDER TALKS ASSESSED POSITIVELY

LD202327Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2108 GMT 19 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Skopje--Analyzing the report on the border meetings of the population of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the past 2 years, the Commission for International Cooperation and Relations of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Macedonia assessed that these meetings constitute another important contribution toward our country's overall efforts to develop neighborly cooperation, particularly as regards mutual acquaintance and rapprochement and cultural exchange between the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Today's meeting of this commission, therefore, pointed out that the holding of these traditional meetings constitutes a very useful form of border cooperation.

Contacts between border commissions in towns where these meetings are being held, it was said at the commission meeting, also afford an opportunity for direct talks on the development of broader cooperation in other fields of mutual interest. The commission therefore expressed itself in favor of the further promotion of this traditional form of cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

BULGARIAN HISTORIANS ACCUSED OF FALSIFYING MACEDONIAN HISTORY

LD202328Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Negotin Na Vardaru--In connection with the 35th anniversary of the formation of the second Macedonian national liberation brigade, a big people's rally was held today at Negotin Na Vardaru which was attended by some 10,000 citizens. In addition to the veterans of this famous unit and the inhabitants of Negotin, Kavadarci and surrounding places from Tikves region, the people's rally was also attended by Angel Cemerski, Mit Micajkov, Krste Markovski, Blagoj Popov, Filip Brajkovski and other outstanding socio-political and military leaders of Macedonia.

Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee and one of the military leaders of this brigade, spoke about the fighting road of the brigade, which was formed in the Fustani village in Aegean Macedonia. He stressed in particular that, in addition to Macedonians, members of almost all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities fought in the ranks of this brigade, which took part in the concluding battles for the liberation of the country. The second Macedonian national liberation brigade, which participated in the final battles on the Srem front, represented a real example of brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav peoples and nationalities.

This famous Macedonian national liberation brigade fought against the Bulgarian occupiers, who applied the most crude terror against the civilian population to postpone their defeat.

The defeat of the Bulgarian occupiers in the national liberation war, Lazar Mojsov said, among other things, also signified a definite defeat for the Greater Bulgarian pretensions to Macedonia. It appears, however, that this historic experience is being gradually forgotten in neighboring Bulgaria. The nostalgia for the Greater Bulgarian pretensions toward Macedonia is again appearing. And so are the old theories of the Greater Bulgarian chauvinists which are being used to dispute our past and to usurp the important features of the national history of the Macedonian people's struggle for their liberation and independence.

Bulgarian historians, as well as former servants of the Greater Bulgarian bourgeoisie, are again beginning to falsify the historic events of the struggle of the Macedonian people, to revive the tradition of San Stefano for the conquest of Macedonia and thus to poison the relations between the two countries.

GRICKOV RECEIVES VISITING DPRK PARTY DELEGATION

LD210100Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1803 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 20, TANJUG--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Aleksandar Grickov today received a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea, headed by Central Committee [member] (Hoang Jang Yob). The Korean party delegation is visiting Yugoslavia as guest of the LCY.

During the ensuing, friendly, and cordial talk, note was made of the successful development of relations between the LCY and the Workers' Party of Korea and the two countries.

Views were exchanged on topical international questions, the activity of the non-aligned and the activity of the two parties at national and international levels.

EDUCATION, CULTURE COOPERATION PROGRAM CONCLUDED WITH PRC

LD201918Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 20 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 20 (TANJUG)--The first Yugoslav-Chinese program of cooperation in education and culture was concluded here today.

The program provides for exchanges of students for regular and graduate studies and advanced training at Yugoslav and Chinese universities in the next two years. The two countries will grant 20 scholarships each for studies and specialization in the forthcoming school year.

Chinese language instructors will continue their work at Belgrade University, while Zagreb University will engage a Chinese language instructor beginning with the next school year. Two professors of Serbo-Croatian will hold a six-month course at the Chinese People's University in Peking.

At another Chinese university, seven professors of the languages spoken by the Yugoslav nations--of which one professor for Macedonian and one for Slovenian--will exclusively prepare Chinese students for their studies in Yugoslavia. Direct cooperation will also be introduced among the universities of Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Skopje and Pristina and the universities of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking and Kuangshui.

The program also provides for guest performances by the Shanghai children's ensemble at the children's festival in Sibenik and the drama ensemble at the small and experimental stages festival in Sarajevo. Yugoslav musical ensembles and soloists will also give guest performances in China, while Yugoslav specialists visit China to become acquainted with the work of Chinese puppet theatres. Also provided for are exchanges of cultural delegations, authors, artists, exhibitions, as well as cooperation between libraries and other cultural institutions.